

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 40, Vol. II.

Saturday, October 3, 1863.

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Brothers, 21, Rundell's Road, Vepery, Madras, will register names of Subscribers on account of the "Reader." Annual subscription, including postage, 13 rupees.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—
Faculty of Arts and Laws.—Session 1863-4.—The Session will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13th, when Professor SEELEY, M.A., will deliver the INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at Three o'clock precisely. Subject—"Classical Studies as an Introduction to the Moral Sciences."

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Seeley, M.A.
Greek—Professor Malden, M.A.
Sanskrit—Professor Goldstuecker.
Hebrew (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Marks.
Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.
Hindustani—Professor Syed Abdoolah.
Bengali and Hindi Law—Professor Gannendur Mohun Tagore.
Gujarati—Professor Daddabhai Naorji.
English Language and Literature—Professor Masson, M.A.
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Physiology—Professor Sharpey, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Prof. Williamson, F.R.S.
Civil Engineering—Professor Pole, F.R.S., M.I.C.E.
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Geology (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Drawing—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
Botany—Professor Oliver, F.L.S.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D., F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Prof. Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Beesly, M.A.
Political Economy—Professor Waley, M.A.
Law—Professor Russell, LL.B.
Jurisprudence—Professor Sharpe, LL.D.

Residence of Students.—Some of the Professors receive Students to reside with them, and in the office of the College there is kept a register of persons who receive boarders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Andrews Scholarships.—In October, 1864, two Andrews Scholarships will be awarded—one of £85 for proficiency in Latin and Greek, and one of £85 for proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, matriculated students in the College or pupils of the school.

A Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy of £20 a year, tenable for three years, will be for competition in December, 1863, and in December of every third year afterwards; also a Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence, of £20 a year, tenable for three years, in December, 1864, and in December of every third year afterwards; and a Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy, of £20 a year, tenable for three years, in December, 1865, and in December of every third year afterwards.

Candidates for either of these three scholarships must have been, during the session immediately preceding the award, matriculated students of the College, and must produce evidence satisfactory to the Council, of having regularly, during the said preceding session, attended the class on the subject of the scholarship.

Jews' Commemoration Scholarships.—A Scholarship of £15 a-year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the Student of the Faculty of Arts, of not more than one year's standing in the College, whatever be his religious denomination and wherever he was previously educated, and whose age when he first entered the College did not exceed eighteen years, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

College Prize for English Essay, £5, for 1864.
Latin Prose Essay Prize (Reading-room Society's Prize), £5, for 1864.

Evening Classes, by the Professors, &c., above named, of the respective classes, viz.:—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, French, Geology, Practical Chemistry, and Zoology.

Prospectuses and other particulars may be obtained at the office of the College. The prospectuses show the courses of instruction in the College in the subjects of the Examinations for the Civil and Military Services.

HENRY MALDEN, M.A., Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1863.
The Session of the Faculty of Medicine commenced on Thursday, the 1st of October.

The Junior School was Opened on Tuesday, the 22nd of September. A department for pupils between seven and eleven years of age, separate from older boys.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET.

—The following COURSES OF LECTURES will be COMMENCED on MONDAY, the 5th October. Fifty Lectures on Inorganic Chemistry, by Dr. HOFMANN, F.R.S., to be delivered at Ten o'clock on every week-day but Saturday. Fifty Lectures on Metallurgy, by Dr. PERCY, F.R.S., to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at a Quarter to Twelve o'clock. Seventy Lectures on Natural History, by Professor HUXLEY, to be delivered on every week-day but Saturday, at Two o'clock. Fee for each Course, £4. Tickets and Prospectuses of the School may be had on application.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

OUR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION
AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, several of the more important
Papers being given *in extenso*, under supervision of the writers
themselves, will be continued from week to week in
"THE READER."

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE,
LONDON.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence
a Course of Lectures on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate
the study of GEOLOGY and of the application of MINERAL
SUBSTANCES in the ARTS. The Lectures will begin on Friday
morning, October 2nd, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued
on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour.
Fee, £2. 2s. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—
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SOCIAL SCIENCE.—The SEVENTH
ANNUAL MEETING of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
for the PROMOTION of SOCIAL SCIENCE will be held in
Edinburgh from the 7th to the 14th of OCTOBER.

President—The Right Hon. Lord BROUGHAM.

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Voucher Ticket, to enable them to take advantage of the
arrangements for return tickets made with the various railway
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Subscriptions are received at the Offices in Edinburgh and
London, where every information relating to the Meeting may
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GEORGE W. HASTINGS,
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professional reputation or position; nor was the author's name
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THE READER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE:—

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH CHARACTER . 367

REVIEWS:— CURRENT LITERATURE.

Mr. Sala's "Breakfast in Bed" 368
Miller's Translation of the *Æneid* 369
"After Long Years" 370
The Conchology of the Crag 371
The Diablerets in Switzerland 372
Six Halfpenny Periodicals 373
School-Books and Text-Books. Article VII.:
Text-Books of English Literature 374

NOTICES:—Huggins's Course and Current of Architecture.—Letters from the Crimea.—Welcker's *Griechische Göttenlehre*.—The Post Office Directory of Birmingham, &c.—The Breadalbane Succession.—An Educational Microscope.—Some of the October Magazines and Serials, &c. 376

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK 378

MISCELLANEA 379

CORRESPONDENCE:—Calcescence 382

SCIENCE.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE:—Sectional Reports (Continued) 382

ART.

ART IN ITALY: MODERN EXHIBITION AT MILAN . . 388

ART NOTES 388

MUSIC.

OPERAS IN PARIS 388

MUSICAL NOTES 390

THE DRAMA.

A NEW BURLESQUE, A NEW PRESTIDIGITATEUR, &c. 390

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH CHARACTER.

WHAT are the causes of that enmity of the Americans towards us, that disposition among them to disparage John Bull's character and ways, of which we saw evidence last week, even in such an unexpected quarter as Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne's new work? That book, we saw—a book beautiful in itself, and written by one of the most amiable and finely-gifted of American authors—is pervaded from beginning to end by an anti-English feeling, which breaks out in acrid descriptions of us, and sarcastic contrasts of our corporeal build, our modes of thought and our manners, with those of the Americans. We need not repeat the passages. They amount to this—that we, the present Britons of the "Old Home," appear to our American kinsmen, now revisiting us and scrutinizing us after so long an absence, to be, in the main, a very fat, heavy, earthy, materialistic, beef-witted, unimaginative people, whose success in the world hitherto (unless we have changed, and are but the dregs of what we once were) has been but the success of a certain *vis inertia* to which the conditions of past European history have somehow been favourable, but who, now that intellect is more necessary than it has been to keep nations afloat, may probably distinguish ourselves some day, as Falstaff did, by a kind of alacrity in sinking. Mr. Hawthorne, in expressing this opinion, has only expressed, with the literary subtlety that belongs to him, what all Americans think, and have long been thinking.

Well, is the opinion accurate? Is the cause of the low estimate which Mr. Hawthorne and other Americans have formed of the British character simply the fact that he and they have discerned the truth respecting us better than we can do ourselves? This may be the case; and we ought, at least, for humility's sake, to let the supposition pass through our minds. What if we are a stupid, earthy, beef-witted people? In our own representations of ourselves we seem sometimes to favour this notion, and to exult in it. We rather delight in our national nickname of John Bull, and in caricatures of

ourselves to match it. Look at the cartoon in this week's *Punch*, of John Bull standing at his shop-door and warning off the two American boys. It seems to us rather a pity, on many grounds, that *Punch* should have published such a cartoon; but it is curious at this moment for its correspondence to Mr. Hawthorne's unfriendly portrait of us. Evidently John Bull is not ashamed of that stoutness, that grossness of body and of general look, of which Mr. Hawthorne makes a cause of reproach. We have persuaded ourselves that this physical substantiality, this heaviness of build and look, is nature's own type for a certain combination of qualities which we are proud of possessing in possibly higher degree than the men of the more scraggy nations—mental solidity, integrity, patience, good-humour, a massive style of procedure in all things. We know also that, though this may be the traditional English type, it is the type of a body-politic that has been prolific in types apparently very different—in light and boundlessly-fluent Shakespeares, in superbly-luxurious Bacons, in Miltons of magnanimous scorn, in little heroic Nelsons. We ask ourselves whether our general stoutness of build may not be the very sign of the variety of character within us, of the unusual reserve we carry in us of unexpressed power of different sorts which excitement may call forth. Even suppose that the heavy, sturdy Anglo-Saxon is still predominant in our national constitution, have the Celtic and the Scandinavian and the Norman elements, that were successively blended with the Anglo-Saxon bulk, and gave it, as some think, its dash and alertness and genius, died out and left the bulk nerveless and inanimate? Looking both within and around us, we can certainly see no reasons for thinking so. If Shakespeare's patriotic burst about England and the English of old times was a bit of Elizabethan bunkum, it is bunkum that comes home to us yet.

This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-Paradise;
This fortress, built by Nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war;
This happy breed of men, this little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat defensive to a house;
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England!

In fact, Mr. Hawthorne's bitter expressions respecting the English character are to be attributed to American anger. While painting England and the English he has been subject to "the pathetic fallacy." One does not like to quote Aristotle if it can be helped; and yet, if Aristotle says anything to the point, we do not see why we should not quote him, though his name did end in *tolle*. Well, the very best analysis that has ever been made of the Passion of Anger was made by this Greek gentleman. "Let anger be defined," he says, "to be a desire, accompanied by pain, of a revenge which presents itself, on account of an apparent slight from persons acting, towards oneself, or some of one's friends, unbecomingly." And he goes on to enumerate the sorts of things that cause anger, and the kinds of persons that are most liable to it. People are most apt to be angry, he says, when they are eager in the pursuit of an object. "If a person thwarts or does not co-operate with one," he says, "or if a person annoys one in any respect when thus circumstanced, one feels anger against such. On which account, people who are ill, in poverty, love, thirst—in a word, who are under desire, and fail of success—all these are fretful and irritable, and particularly with those that slight their present condition." Again, he says, "A man is nettled should he happen to be expecting the very opposite of what results; for that pains one more deeply which falls out very unexpectedly." Again, "People feel anger towards those who laugh at them excessively, and gibe and scoff at them"—a fact which might

have been found out without Aristotle's help; but, he adds more shrewdly, "Also towards those who underrate and despise what themselves take a warm interest in—those who are fond of philosophy, for example, being angry if any one undervalues philosophy, and those who embrace the notion of universal ideas being nettled if a person despises that doctrine, and so in other similar cases. But all this will be felt much more keenly if those persons suspect that the qualities so underrated do not really belong to them, or not completely, or not firmly, or that they do not *appear* to belong to them—since, if they conceive themselves to be very strong in the points on which they happen to be rallied, they do not regard it." Much more to the same effect does Aristotle say about anger; and, in reading his analysis, we can easily see that the Americans have ample cause to be angry with the British. Not to speak of the chronic anger against us which has come down in their blood from their beginnings as a nation—aggravated by the many ingredients of disaffection to England that have been poured into that blood since—has there not been abundant reason for an acute attack recently? What of the satires on America and the Americans by our Dickenses and other writers? "Not an Englishman of them all," says Mr. Hawthorne in justification of his own acrimony, "ever spared America for courtesy's sake or kindness;" and this we must feel to be perfectly true. But the great offence is our conduct in the present American struggle. We stand to the Americans both of the north and of the south, but especially to those of the north, in the very relations calculated, according to the above Natural History of Anger, to make them intensely angry. They are in passionate pursuit of an object; we are indifferent, and deny them our sympathies. They parade their zeal for certain ideas and doctrines which we pooh-pooh; and we even question the sincerity of the zeal which they profess. Above all, things have turned out unexpectedly for the North; it seems possible that their enterprise may end in disappointment, and that the great and united American Nation, which they have dreamt of preserving as a democratic power in the New World to preponderate over the Old, may have no place kept for it among the real existences of the earth. Is it to be wondered at that the Americans, uncertain as yet whether they are or are not a nation such as they have hitherto delighted in fancying themselves, should be angry with a little nation so radiantly free as ours from all such anxieties? Is it to be wondered at that an American loving his country as Mr. Hawthorne does should share this anger?

But it is not *all* anger. The Anglo-American character, we believe, tends—through the influences of the American climate, the American democratic institutions, and what not—to a type so different from that of John Bull that it is hardly possible for the one to do full justice to the other. There are some paradoxical people, indeed, who have begun to amuse themselves by maintaining that whatever is placed on America from the Old World must, by physical necessity, gradually degenerate; that Columbus did the world a disservice in discovering such a continent for respectable people to go to ruin upon; and that any type of so-called American character that presents itself can be but the desiccation of its European original. Without running into any such whimsical paradox, we can entertain a belief that the change produced on the English character by naturalization in America may be represented in part as a process of desiccation or drying up of the juices, so that what in the Old World was massive and substantial will tend in the New World to become thinner, keener, and finer. Mr. Hawthorne himself seems to have some belief of the sort. In the course of a beautiful description of Leigh Hunt, who is almost the only man of letters specially mentioned in Mr. Hawthorne's book

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

out of the many he must have met in England, he says:—

It was not, I think, from his American blood that Leigh Hunt derived either his amiability or his peaceful inclinations; at least, I do not see how we can reasonably claim the former quality as a national characteristic, though the latter might have been fairly inherited from his ancestors on the mother's side, who were Pennsylvania Quakers. But the kind of excellence that distinguished him—his fineness, subtilty, and grace—was that which the richest cultivation has heretofore tended to develop in the happier examples of American genius, and which (though I say it a little reluctantly) is perhaps what our future intellectual advancement may make general among us. His person, at all events, was thoroughly American, and of the best type, as were likewise his manners; for we are the best as well as the worst mannered people in the world.

Here, then, is a portion of the secret. Mr. Hawthorne's hard words about John Bull are partly an expression of his American preference for fineness, subtilty, and eagerness over massive strength. It is to fineness, subtilty, and nervous eagerness, he thinks, that the Americans are intellectually tending; and, in the interest of this tendency, he feels a kind of disgust at the normal John Bull, and takes with admiration only to those exceptional Englishmen—such as the thin, flashing, eager-nerved Nelson—who have been the true men of genius in England, its preserving salt, or (what is the same thing) Americans out of their proper place or before their proper time.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MR. SALA'S "BREAKFAST IN BED."
Breakfast in Bed. By G. A. Sala. (Maxwell & Co.)

EVERYBODY at all acquainted with authorship as a trade is aware that, as a rule, the most profitable manner in which you can dispose of your literary wares is to sell them first retail, in the shape of magazine articles, and then wholesale, in the guise of a book. Strange to say, the fact that your work has already appeared in print does not seem to affect its saleable value; and, stranger still, readers, or at any rate purveyors of reading food, are willing to pay more for the second issue of the book than they could have bought the first for. Authors, of course, can have no objection to such a state of things; but readers may disapprove of it with some reason. The form and style and treatment required for a magazine article are not those best adapted for a continuous work; and the consequence is that a vast number of books published nowadays are seriously injured, as far as their permanent value is concerned, by the fact that they have been produced, in the first instance, for magazine consumption. "Breakfast in Bed" is an instance of the defects we allude to. Taken singly, perused one by one at the interval of a month, the twelve papers of which the book is composed were works of very high excellence. Taken as a compact book, however, "Breakfast in Bed" wants sadly some thread running through it, some connecting chain to bind its scattered contents together—some excuse, so to speak, for its own existence.

However, we have no right to grumble at a book for not being what it does not profess to be. This "Philosophy between the Sheets" is nothing but a series of papers containing running comments "de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis." Crinoline, Garotting, Transportation, the Entry of the Princess Alexandra, Colenso on the Pentateuch, and the Expediency of Corporal Punishment are only a few among the many topics on which Mr. Sala dilates. Throughout the book, there runs a tinge of general dissatisfaction with the world, not inconsistent with the circumstances under which it is supposed to be written. A man breakfasting off dry toast and weak tea, troubled with twinges of gout, and with

his liver out of order, is not likely to take a very bright view of things in general; and these we gather to have been the physical conditions supposed to have accompanied the composition of "Breakfast in Bed." It would, we think, have been better if this tone had been somewhat modified on revision. We can pardon a man being out of temper when he wakes up with a headache after a bad night's sleep; but, by the time he has washed and dressed and shaved, we consider that he ought to have forgotten the fact of his having got out of bed on the wrong side. "Hircius" and "Spungius" are the names under which Mr. Sala typifies his enemies. These two worthies were, it seems, the servants of the Virgin Martyr in Massinger's play, and betrayed their mistress. In fact, they were two canting villains, whose very names could never have belonged to honest men. It is thus that Mr. Sala introduces them to his readers:—

Ever since I laid down pencil to take up pen, I have had my Hircius and Spungius for ever carping, sneering, maligning, reviling. Hircius libels me in the *Cad's Chronicle* because I have declined to lend him three-and-sixpence: Spungius, who is reviewer in ordinary to the *Gutterblood Gazette*, essays to filch from me my good name because I would not insert his "New Scandal about Queen Elizabeth" in *Temple Bar*.

Throughout these papers Messrs. Hircius and Spungius come in for much belabouring of a regular sledge-hammer order; and even Mr. Sala's last words are a parting growl against the objects of his antipathy.

"Good-bye," he says, "Hircius and Spungius, engaging companions of my solitude, inexhaustible themes for 'Essays written in the intervals of business.' Farewell, my best-beloved, we may meet again shortly. I take my leave with feelings of affection towards all the world—feelings that o'erbrim my eyes and swell my bosom. What are riches, honours, dignities? Give me HEART! Bless everybody!"

Now, we have no doubt that Mr. Sala has had many enmities to complain of throughout his literary career. He writes too fearlessly and too powerfully not to give offence; and very scant justice was dealt out to him for a long time by his literary critics. Still, in the long run, like every man of courage and talent, he has made his mark in the world; and, having conquered, he might let his enemies alone. In fact—and we hardly know whether Mr. Sala would consider this statement as a compliment or not—he cannot convince us, in spite of all his writings, that "Hircius" or "Spungius" represents to him any living real person. We feel somehow that he is flogging a dummy, not a man whom he has known and spoken to, and dined with. In one of the best of the many touching passages in these papers, he tells us how the men whom he has hated and abused and vilipended have always been persons known to him only by repute or hearsay; but that, as soon as he came across them in the flesh, he always found that there was too much good about them for him to continue his attacks.

However, it must be said that, if this cynic philosopher, who writes from beneath a blanket, deals out hard measure to those he disapproves of, he deals out a double allowance of censure on himself. Here, for instance, is an ill-natured description of Sala-esque writing, put by the author into the mouth of one of his imaginary enemies:—

The old, old galimatias is coming. The old conceit, ignorance, fragments of slangy French, scraps of bad Latin, wire-drawn descriptions, interminable digressions, and affected verbiage.

Here, again, too, is a clever touch of satire about those leading articles of which so many have been written by the author of "Captain Dangerous":—

Here are leading articles galore! "It was once wittily remarked by Rochefoucault!" *Connu!* "The Fabian policy of General McClellan!" I have seen that before. "Those whom the gods are resolved to destroy they first deprive of reason; and the conduct of the Indian Government with reference to the Gwalior bungalows, the farming of Mofussils to Kansamahs, and the breach of

Sudder Adawlut towards the ryots of the Himalayan compounds!" Very clever and exhaustive, I have no doubt; but my acquaintance with Hindostan stops at curried lobster; and Indian politics are to me among the *cosas de España*.

To any one acquainted with the trick of article-writing, and who has heard that the author of "Breakfast in Bed" is himself no mean proficient in the art, there is something extremely humorous in the covert ridicule of newspaper-writing with which these pages abound.

To our minds, however, the real merit of these scattered essays consists in their sterling manly common sense and good feeling. If the reader recalls the state of popular sentiment about garotting, at the time when the paper "On Things Going, Going—Gone!" was written, he will appreciate the value of the protest raised by Mr. Sala against the reintroduction of barbarous punishments.

"Pray mark," he says, "how eagerly the newspapers give insertion to the arguments put forward by the advocates for the fine old methods of treating criminals. Hurrah for the jolly old gallows, the fine old cat-o'-nine-tails, and the noble pillory, the stocks, the ducking-stool, and the *jougs*! I yet live in hopes to see a garotter flogged at the cart's tail from Langham Place to the Duke of York's Column."

"I have a friend who wants all the ticket-of-leave men hanged. Why not? why not break them on the wheel, burn or fry or flay them alive? They used to do so in the good old times. And what a meddling, pestilent, prying, poetical sort of a fellow was that Jack Howard—a plague on all philanthropists, say I—who found out that, if felons' gaols were not made clean and airy and wholesome, and if that terrible doom, deprivation of the liberty of *going whither a man wills*, was not compensated for by wholesome and regular food, prisons would become the filthiest of Augean stables, with fine old fevers and agues careering about for the benefit of so many wild beasts and so many maniacs."

Moreover, this book, like all Mr. Sala's writings, has for us the great charm of not belonging to that popular order of literature which in trade parlance is described as "equally adapted for the study and the schoolroom." There is no reason why "Breakfast in Bed" should not be read aloud in the family circle; but it is not a book written with a view to suit boarding-school digestions. A spade is called a spade boldly, and truths, bitter rather than palatable, are scattered over its pages with a liberal hand. *A propos*, for instance, of Mr. William Bennett's poems, the author thus takes up his parable against infantine literature:—

This is the country of baby-worship; and the baby-devotee is never accused of being an idolater. It is a safe thing to write sentimentally about babies. Baby-literature is sure to sell. Some modern authors have taken to saying their prayers in print; others to praising their own works; and a few to abusing their species. But the most popular form of literature is that which lends itself to pouring melted butter over one's own chicks. . . . Baby is as much a part of papa's home joys as his slippers, his *Illustrated News*, or his evening tumblers. A well-to-do middle-class house is hardly complete without a filter, a Kent's knife-cleaner, a moderator-lamp, and a baby. All these articles are to be found in their several places, and minister in their several degrees to the felicity and solace of those who possess them.

Out of regard for Mr. Sala's safety in the hands of his lady-readers, we are afraid to quote more of this anti-papspoon tirade. In order in some slight measure to mitigate the gravity of his offence, let us quote these confessions on crinoline:—

I am inclined, then, to think, on the whole, that we men folks talk a great deal of nonsense in our denunciations of crinoline. It is certain that ladies were burnt to death centuries before crinoline was ever heard of. . . . The ladies declare it to be eminently pleasant and convenient. The physicians say that it is healthy.

May the orthodoxy of Mr. Sala's views on female dress atone for his heresy about babies! This, at least, is our hope rather than our expectation.

To any one who wants a book which not only amuses you but causes you to think,

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

we recommend "Breakfast in Bed" cordially. We cannot, however, part with it without expressing our wish that Mr. Sala would give us more of a work of art than a series of disjointed articles. The creator of "Florence Armitage" ought not to go on breakfasting in bed permanently. E. D.

MILLER'S TRANSLATION OF THE ÆNEID.

The Æneid of Virgil in English Blank Verse.
By John Miller. (Macmillan & Co.)

TO translate a great poet well is to translate not his language only, but his mind. It is not enough that the rendering of every word and sentence be what is usually called correct; there must be also a reproduction of that peculiar tone of feeling which the poet himself, and perhaps none other but he, has exhibited—of that quality by the influence of which in his work Homer is recognised as Homeric, and Virgil as Virgilian. For the poet is but, as it were, the mouth-piece of a special cast of thought which can be readily conceived of as existing apart from the individual who utters it. And this tone, whatever it may be, ought to be so prevalent in the work of a translator that, say, an English reader, perusing a true version of Dante, should be able to discover in that version the same general and pervading air of mind and manner which competent judges declare to be characteristic of Dante himself. Hence it will appear that, with learned men to guide him in estimating the genius of the original, even the unlearned is in a position to test the worth of a translation in every respect except that of verbal and material accuracy. This is equivalent to saying that the translator of a great poet must appeal to all alike who are capable of understanding poetry. That by virtue of which the translator is a mechanic can be appreciated by the scholar alone; that by virtue of which he is an artist can be weighed, with more or less approximation to truth, by all educated men. Neither would it seem that this doctrine, if admitted to be theoretically probable, is likely to mislead in practice; for the testimony on which every one, to whom the original is a sealed book, must rely for the basis of his judgment is in many cases vouched by an almost entire unanimity among scholars.

We have now before us a posthumous translation of the Æneid into blank verse by Mr. John Miller. While we endeavour to ascertain its agreement, first with the spirit, and secondly with the letter of Virgil, it must be remembered that we are not even contrasting, much less opposing the two points of view. No one would dream of laying down a sharp line of critical demarcation between a poem and its component verses, or affect to judge the one independently of the other. Yet in poetry the whole is something more than the mere sum of its parts. Many good verses will not of themselves make a good poem, nor many bad verses of necessity a bad one. The animating presence of a grand or a mean spirit throughout may often cancel in some degree the execution of the detail. And in like manner, as we implied at first, many good or bad renderings of particular phrases will not of themselves determine the character of a translation. That they must greatly contribute to the general result there can be no manner of doubt. But there is always a sufficient distinction between intellectual fidelity and literal accuracy, however mutually dependent the two qualities may often be, to warrant us in taking a separate measure of either faculty. And if, in estimating at the outset Mr. Miller's fidelity to the spirit of Virgil, we are compelled to take into account, for the purposes of review, several points of detail, it is not for their own sake, but for that of the general effect, to which they may in certain cases especially and notably contribute.

We wish it were in our power to refer to some such popular exposition of the characteristics of Virgil's style as that by which Mr. Matthew Arnold has illustrated the style

of Homer. The subject is one full of interest, and well deserves to be treated of by one who unites in so eminent a degree the critical and the poetic faculties. It will be sufficient, however, for our purpose to set down in a very few words what we conceive to be the principal features of Virgil's manner of composition. We imagine that every one must feel, in the first place, his grave refinement and absence of impetuosity. He seems to contemplate human passion, not from below, nor from its own level, but, as it were, from above—from the standing-point of one that had passed through it, and been purified thereby. Hence arises an air of pensive majesty which, as we believe, is never wholly absent. His very tenderness of feeling seems like the flow of compassion from a superior being, and is mingled with no turbid element. With this notion we readily connect the becomingness of an elaborate brevity of expression, which often expresses in a word or a line some idea which a meaner poet would have taken a whole paragraph to unfold, and a stately energy of movement which is so uniform as to prevent even the most unfavourable critic ever talking of Virgil as prosaic. Lastly, the order of his words is simply beautiful. To do great things elegantly, to be graceful without effeminacy, to be severe in a sympathetic manner, are all among those excellencies of Virgil which mirror themselves in the style of his poetry. "Out of the strong came forth sweetness."

Let us now turn to Mr. Miller's translation. We shall not have read many pages before we become aware that it is the production of one to whom vigour will always come blended with roughness, and for whom fervid passion will be incompatible with serenity. It is not for him to be at once majestic and tender, nor can he move calm and stately under the impulse of an energetic thought. Hence there is no peculiar beauty in the order of his words, no peculiar music in the syllabic intonation of his lines, no peculiar elaboration in his mode of expressing those touches which strike the key-note of a passage. There are, in short, many good things in Mr. Miller's work, but there is a pervading absence of grace, delicacy, and finish; and without these things no man can be Virgilian. If an intelligent English reader were to record faithfully his ideas of the characteristics of Mr. Miller's style, it would be, for the most part, in words which no scholar would dream of applying to Virgil. We shall point to a passage which we can commend as fine and impressive, but where faults of rendering occur that seem to indicate that misapprehension of the spirit of Virgil which we have already mentioned. Our quotation commences with the famous invocation in the Sixth Æneid:—

Gods, whose dominion is the world of souls,
And you, ye noiseless Shades, and Chaos dark,
And Phlegethon, lone realms of silence spread
Under far-shrouding night,* may I declare
What I have heard, unblamed? With your consent,†
Dark Thrones divine, may I make manifest
Things gulphed in earth profound, shrouded in gloom?‡

Obscure in solitary night they went
Through tracts of gloom, and desolate abodes,
And unessential realms of Dis's reign:
As is through forests, by the niggard light
Of the uncertain moon, the traveller's course,
When Jove with clouds hath veiled the paths of heaven,
And night hath swept all nature's hues away.§

Before the vestibule, and first within
The jaws of Orcus, Grief and avenging Cares
Had placed their seats. || There pale Diseases dwell,
And sad Old Age, and Fear, and Hunger fierce,
Ill counsellor, and Indigence deform,
Shapes terrible to view! and Death and Toil:
Next heavy Sleep profound, kindred ¶ to Death,
And the mind's evil joys, while in the gate
Confronts them War, fell feeder of the grave,
And iron chambers of the Eumenides,
And frantic Discord, with her viper locks
Wreathed and confined ** with chaplets dripping gore.

* "Hushed far with night."—VIRGIL.
† "Sit numine vestro." The appeal is to the sanction of an absolute prerogative. By the use of so weak a word as "consent," the translator is compelled, in order to give the full force, to insert the words "Dark Thrones divine," and thus incur a repetition which is quite un-Virgilian.
‡ "Gulphed in deep earth and gloom."—VIRGIL.
§ "And black night hath caught away the colour from things."—VIRGIL.
|| "Cubilia."—VIRGIL.
¶ "Consanguineus."—VIRGIL.
** Not in the original. The word is "innexa," signifying, not confinement, but entanglement, which is far more picturesque.

Now there are other things than those we have noticed in these lines which we think would have been done differently by a careful observer of Virgil's manner; but we will be content with pointing out with what inferior effect Mr. Miller introduces his "frantic Discord." Whoever will take the trouble to refer to the original cannot fail to remark the almost terrible force of the word *demens*. All the other epithets are placed before their substantives, while here, at the very climax, and at the end of a line, the order is transposed with, as we think, a very sublime effect. We are far from asserting that Virgil thus wrote with that object in his deliberate view. That is not how poets compose. But it is the translator's business to analyse where he can, in order to catch the general tone.

We will now extract part of the famous scene of Nisus and Euryalus. With one or two trivial exceptions, which it is not worth while to mention, the rendering is accurate enough in the letter. But, when we say that in the original this interview is unutterably touching, it will at once be seen how much is wanting to its complete reproduction. The words are Virgil's words, but the voice is the voice of the translator:—

Euryalus, kindling with fierce love of praise,
Listened amazed; and instant thus addressed
His ardent friend: And dost thou, Nisus, thus
Shun to associate me in high emprise?
Shalt thou proceed alone into the midst
Of dangers such? Not so my warlike sire
Opheltes taught me, when in boyhood reared
Mid the alarms of Greece and woes of Troy;
Nor have I borne me so with thee, since now
I follow great Æneas, and partake
His utmost fates: *Mine is—is truly a soul*
Contemner of mere life, and deeming such
Well given in purchase of that honour dear
To which thyself aspir'st. Nisus to these:
I verily feared nothing thus of thee,
Nor could have right. No: so may mighty Jove,
Or whoso'er impartially regards
Such things as these, to thee return me back
Triumphant. But should any fatal chance,
Which often thou observest in such risks,
Should any chance or God turn adversely
The event, I then could wish that thou survived'st:
Thy years have better claim to boon of life.
And let there live who me, from combat borne
Or ransomed back, would to the earth consign;
Or fortune that forbidding, who might then
Pay funeral honour to my absent corse,
And grace me with a tomb. Nor let me be
Cause to thy mother of such mighty grief;
Who thee, boy, sole of many mothers, dared
To follow, by no hope of rest withheld
In great Acestes' walls. But he once more:
In vain thou weavest reasons such as these;
Nor doth my mind unchanged now yield the least.
Delay we not. And as he said he roused
The relieving guard, who, quick succeeding them,
Assumed their turn of duty. Then himself
From the relinquished post proceeded forth
Attending Nisus, and they sought the prince.

This is a passage which ought to have called out the whole sympathy of a translator. But, as it is, the words we have italicized alone seem to us thoroughly successful.

We come now to mere inaccuracies. Some faults that we embrace under this name are, perhaps, more blameworthy than the term would seem to imply. For example (iii., 555):—

And remote we heard
A deep and muffled lowing of the sea,
And rocks indignant sounding, wild turmoil,
With broken voices hurrying to the shore.

Now this is not quite what Virgil meant by "*gemitum ingentem pelagi*;" but Mr. Miller's line is thoroughly good, and deserves in itself the praise of faithfulness to the poet's spirit. If the "beating on rocks" and "the broken voices at the shore" had been retained in something like the words of Virgil, there would have been nothing to object. But now we have the expression regarding the sea toned down, while in the same breath those applied to the "rocks" and the "voices" are so exaggerated that indignation is gratuitously ascribed to the former and hurry to the latter.

Early in the fourth book the word *Pudor*, instead of being referred to the feeling, is referred to that which is the object of the feeling. The effort is almost ludicrously unfortunate:—

But may deepest earth
Yawn to receive me, or the Almighty Sire
Plunge me with thunder to the shades, the shades
Pallid of Erebus and night profound,
Ere thee, *Propriety*, I violate,
Or lightly hold thy laws.

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

Further on in the same book we have: "His arrows murmuring sound" for *tela sonant humeris*; and again, as a translation of *Jam mare turbati trabibus* (iv. 566),

Straightway thou shalt behold loud on the sea
Her sails and oars.

These renderings, and many others like them, are, perhaps, more than mere offences against the letter. But there are some which, not in any marked way affecting the poetry, are yet inaccurate in point of scholarship, such as "Imposing terms of tenure at my will" for *loci leges dedimus* (iv. 213), "forceful" for *habilem* (i. 318), and several errors in tenses, of which the rendering of ii. 528, where *fugit*, to the detriment of the picture, is translated "hath fled," will serve as an instance. But even many such cases can scarcely be said to detract much from the general effect, as presented to an English reader.

It may be well to state also that the reader of Mr. Miller's version must be prepared for such occasional expansions as this:—

And broke and ground
With weight and strong attrition hard of stones.

Virgil simply says *et frangere saxo*. Sometimes, moreover, a line will be left out, and sometimes one will be put in, for no apparent reason. These insertions or omissions can scarcely ever be necessary to round off the effect in blank verse, and are therefore not to be justified.

But we need not examine the detail further. It must be remembered that death prevented Mr. Miller from revising his own work; and it is certain that, for some at least of his errors, the editors must be held responsible. It is sufficient to point out one, where this is doubtless the case. In *Æn.* ii. 67, we find—

Namque, ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis
Constitit, atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit.

translated—

For, as perplexed amid the gazing throng,
He stood unmoved, and cast his eyes around
The Phrygian lines.

It is quite evident that Mr. Miller wrote, or intended to write, *unarmed*. And, even where he must be himself held chargeable, it is fair to reckon against his lapses a number of instances in which, so far as we are able to judge, the claims of modern scholarship are honourably satisfied. It must not be supposed that, because we have thought it our duty to speak some unfavourable truths, we are therefore blind to the merits of Mr. Miller's version. It is in general both vigorous and poetical; but the misfortune is that neither the vigour nor the poetry of it often reflects Virgil fairly to the English reader. The writer of the prefatory stanzas in this volume can afford to be judged by a high standard, even if he be pronounced to have come behind it. There are, indeed, here and there, pieces equal to anything we have yet seen in the literature of translation, and which make us long for more of the same kind. Nothing can be finer, or more faithful to the majestic grandeur of Virgil, than the following lines:—

But flying now
Soon he perceived the peak an lofty flanks
Of steadfast Atlas, where his top endures
The weight of heaven; Atlas with his head
Pine-girt, and ever swept by darkening clouds,
And ever beaten by the wind and shower.
The sheeted snows mantle his shoulders vast,
While from his aged chin rush rivers down,
And his thick beard is shagged and stiff with ice.

Neither must we forget to add that some of the single lines in this translation exhibit remarkable power:—

Weak and insane! who thought to stimulate
With bronze, and horned beat of horses' hoofs,
The storms and the inimitable uproar.

But, with all this, Mr. Miller has left the problem of Virgilian translation exactly where he found it. The ground is not yet cut from under the feet of competitors. What we want is a version in which every sentence shall, if possible, impress the English reader with the characteristic air of Virgilian thought, and the peculiar tone of Virgilian utterance. We wish it were more fully recognised by translators that the highest triumph they can achieve is the

transfusion into their work of something which scholarship cannot teach, nor criticism perfectly describe, but which they are certain to absorb, each in his own degree, by the patient cultivation of an intellectual and moral sympathy with the poet himself.

"AFTER LONG YEARS."

After Long Years. A Novel. By Mrs. Mackenzie-Daniel, Author of "My Sister Minnie," &c. (Newby.)

A STORY that begins where others mostly end requires much skilful handling. If written with a delicate touch, refined taste, and keen perception of character, a tale of married life will possess a charm which that of love and lovers cannot reach. Arrived at the portal of that happiness which marriage is supposed to ensure, the novelist usually thinks his task done. The poetry of life is then supposed to be past; and he leaves the real cares and sorrows of the world to be encountered, as they best may, by the ill or well-matched pair with whose hopes and fears he has amused or troubled his reader in the volumes he has written. There is at least a comfortable uncertainty about the matter, and one is not obliged to feel how a cruel husband or a wicked wife will destroy the bright picture that has been painted. But this prelude to married life, which the novelist is apt to make his all, is often nothing. The heart of the youth or the maiden may be sore grieved and wounded—broken ones are out of fashion—yet it will heal again, and another love of a fitter kind may compensate for the by-gone woes. Lovers can be forgotten or replaced, but an unhappy marriage is an abiding bitterness and shame.

Mrs. Mackenzie-Daniel's "After Long Years"—by far the cleverest novel of an authoress who may not perhaps yet be classed among clever writers—is emphatically and from first to last a story of an unhappy marriage. The characters are not numerous, but they are boldly sketched. The story opens with the wedding-day of the beautiful Lizzie Anstruther, the darling of her family, with the rich Mr. Frederick Leonard of Pengarthen Hall in Cornwall. This Mr. Frederick Leonard, though both handsome and accomplished, is about as bad a husband as poor Lizzie could have chosen—selfish, tyrannical, and reprobate, with the capacity, if driven to it, of being even blackguardly and brutal. Some suspicion of his true character has from the first been in the minds of those interested in Lizzie—particularly in that of her elder sister, Sarah; but the story is constructed to show how Lizzie herself, when her fate is linked to his, gradually finds out the terrible truth. A brief portion of the tale has its scene in London, after the return of the bride and bridegroom from the Continent, when they take up their abode in "a very elegant little mansion, furnished expressly for the young wife, in May Fair." A cloud even then overshadows the young bride in her new home. To have her sisters Sarah and Kitty with her in her own house had been the happiness most eagerly anticipated by Lizzie. But, though Mr. Leonard had no objection to Kitty, a pretty and pert child of twelve, he had an uncontrollable aversion to his elder sister-in-law, Sarah, who at twenty-four, with a slight stoop in her tall, slim figure, and with fine dark hair and eyes, had lost her great beauty from small-pox, and had, in consequence, been jilted by the Hon. Edward Erskine, one of Mr. Frederick Leonard's bosom friends, and as heartless as himself. This dislike to his wife's favourite sister is shown by Mr. Leonard in the rudest way; and otherwise his real character begins to break out, even during those few weeks of the London season which follow his honeymoon. But these premonitions in London are nothing to what follows elsewhere.

The season is over, and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard take their departure for the family-seat, Pengarthen Hall. The dowager Mrs. Leonard, the step-mother of Frederick, resides at the Hall, in her own apartments,

having the power to dwell there as long as she pleases. This lady—a pious, benevolent recluse—is, like every other good thing, detested by her stepson, who sees as little of her as he can. The most mysterious person at Pengarthen, however, is Leah Ash, the singularly handsome young housekeeper, the daughter of one of Mr. Leonard's tenants. She receives her mistress with great respect, but is evidently so far superior to her situation, that Lizzie is taken by surprise, and shrinks from regarding her as a servant. Ere the young wife, however, has come to know much either of this housekeeper or of her husband's stepmother, she has various proofs of her husband's violent temper, self-will, and utter selfishness. Pleading *ennui* in so dull a place, he will have the house at once filled with company; and forthwith there arrive guests utterly uncongenial to Lizzie—first, the Hon. Edward Erskine above-mentioned, with his haughty and worldly mother; and then others, including the two Miss Clares, to one of whom Mr. Leonard had made love before his marriage with Lizzie. Then begins the torture. Mr. Leonard gallops about in the mornings with the detestable Mr. Erskine, amuses himself in the evenings with an undisguised flirtation with the younger Miss Clare, and altogether so breaks and agonizes the heart of his young wife that, save for the refuge she can take in the motherly kindness of the good dowager, Mrs. Leonard, her life would be horrible. The mysterious Leah Ash also proves herself really true to her young mistress; but the mystery about her continues. The story then advances a stage. The first set of guests go, all except the everlasting Erskine, and other guests arrive—Lizzie's sister Sarah, whose manner of meeting with the cowardly Erskine, who had jilted her, is a triumph for her and an abasement for him; the noble-minded barrister, Robert Alleyne, the son of the dowager Mrs. Leonard by a former marriage; and, finally, the charming, original, and coquettish, but really sound-hearted widow, Mrs. Lumley Rogers (whom the authoress, by-the-bye, calls sometimes Mrs. Lumley and sometimes Mrs. Rogers). There is now another bout of flirtation on the part of the worthless husband—worse than the first—from which the charming widow flies. Things then go on from bad to worse—becoming in the end, we must say, quite as disgusting to the reader as they must have been to Mrs. Frederick Leonard. The brutal husband fills his house at last with disreputable Frenchmen and Frenchwomen; and because his wife, hearing that her younger sister Kitty has been lured into one of their orgies, and is being plied with wine in jest, bursts in to her rescue, he follows her and strikes her. Here the reader sickens, and is not sorry to hear that Leah Ash—whose former relations to Mr. Leonard may be surmised—has, by her own confession, poisoned the brute. But the poison does not kill him outright. Leah, uncertain whether it will or not, disappears, and is never heard of; and the half-poisoned man goes abroad with his wife—not to return till "after long years," when, if prematurely aged, and with the effects of the poison still gnawing within him, he is at all events morally better and wiser than he ever was when in health. By that time Sarah is married to the worthy Mr. Alleyne, and little Kitty to a Puseyite parson.

As we have hinted, there are parts of Mrs. Mackenzie-Daniel's novel towards the close which are calculated, from the nature of the incidents, to produce an impression verging on disgust. The authoress's intention even in these parts may have been good, and she may have thought herself justified on the plea that such things as she describes do occur in real life; but we cannot quite acquit her; and we are sorry for it, as, on account of these objectionable parts of her novel, we cannot say that it is to be recommended. It is otherwise, as we have said, a novel of considerable talent—more interesting of its painful kind than might be supposed from the paucity of its scenes, characters, and motives, and, in point of style (if allow-

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

ance is made for an occasional incorrectness, such as the too common "different to" for "different from"), even carefully written. But for the too unsqueamish portions to which we referred, we should have been inclined to say that the novel might be one of those in which readers of the softer sex would find a good deal to their liking. For there are novels the merits of which, if we are rightly informed, critics of the harder sex are not fitted to appreciate rightly—which they never look favourably upon, and generally run down—and which yet somehow enjoy a greater popularity amongst the other sex than even the finished productions of the best novelists. The secret is—as men would express it in their hard-hearted way—that these novels have a good deal of kissing and crying in them, or, as it would be more seriously expressed by their admirers, that they address themselves to woman's sympathies—that a woman's voice speaks in them, in a woman's language, to the heart of women. Such a novel, perhaps, is "After Long Years"—always with the above grave abatement.

CONCHOLOGY OF THE CRAG.

A Monograph of the Crag Mollusca; or, Description of Shells from the Upper Tertiaries of the East of England. By Searles V. Wood, F.G.S. (London: Printed for the Palaeontographical Society.)

THE work of Sir Charles Lyell on the "Antiquity of Man" supplied us with the last chapter of the old world's history, and brought down the Geological Record almost to our own day. It also furnished a penultimate chapter on the "boulder-clay," or "glacial" period, which had not hitherto afforded evidence of man's existence; because the author hoped to find traces of his pedigree in the strata of a yet earlier time, and wished to supply us beforehand with a proper chronometrical scale. The hope has been fulfilled already, to the satisfaction of M. Desnoyers and a few of the more credulous, who attribute certain marks on fossil bones, gnawed by the rodents of the pre-glacial caves, to the agency of human implements!

The eastern counties of England present great facilities for studying the "Upper Tertiaries," including the boulder-clay itself, and the modern fresh-water and brackish-water deposits above it. They still preserve, as in a book, the natural history of the shores, lakes, and rivers of those years when the caves of the hill-country were the habitations or the mausolea of man and the great extinct mammalia; and also of that earlier time when much of the land was submerged, an open sea extending far towards the north, and when the country of the Iceni was like the banks of Newfoundland at the present day.

The older portions of the Upper Tertiary are locally known as "Crag," a term endemic in the east of England. The sheets of the Ordnance Survey, from Norwich to Walton-on-the-Naze, are dotted with innumerable clay-pits and sand-pits and "crag-pits"—the facility of digging being so much greater than that of cartage, almost every eligible field has been opened, some time or other, for agricultural purposes. Whenever a well is sunk through the crag, and whenever its foundation is exposed in quarry or sea-cliff, the London clay or chalk occurs beneath it. At Walton and Felixstowe it is seen to rest on the London clay; at Norwich and Cromer it lies immediately on the chalk, and the marine inhabitants of the crag have made their burrows down into the white rock beneath. There is no "Middle Tertiary" in England; and the author of the Crag Conchology has requested that his title-page may be corrected by the erasure of that phrase.

The fossils of the crag have attracted a good deal of attention ever since Dale published the "History of Harwich" in 1730, but more especially in the last fifty years. There is a capital collection of them in the Ipswich Museum, acquired through the

liberality of Mr. Colchester and the late Professor Henslow. The collection of Mr. Woodward, who wrote the "Geology of Norfolk," was presented to the museum at Norwich. And Mr. Searles Wood informs us that he has deposited the subjects of his monograph in the British Museum—not, however, to be exhibited in the geological gallery, but under special conditions, to be shut up in the cabinets below the recent shells. Private collections of crag-shells must be very numerous; and the rarest specimens will never be gathered together except in the Monographs of the Palaeontographical Society. All the shells of the crag have been figured and described by Mr. Wood, with the exception of the *Brachiopoda*, which will be found in Mr. Davidson's monograph. The Cirripedes and Corals have been worked out by Mr. Darwin, Mr. Busk, and Dr. Milne-Edwards; the *Echinodermata* by Professor E. Forbes; a few of the fish-remains were described by Professor Agassiz; and those of the higher animals were published in the "British Fossil Mammalia," and some more recent contributions to the *Journal of the Geological Society*, by Professor Owen. Dr. Falconer has specially examined the teeth of the mastodon and elephant.

The work of Mr. Searles Wood is the fruit of a life devoted in great measure, to the study of the crag mollusca. It was crowned by the award of the Wollaston Medal from the Geological Society of London; and, when returning thanks for that honour, he told us that "he was born in sight of one crag-pit, and should probably be buried in sight of another." It contains figures and descriptions of more than 500 species of shells, about 450 of which were obtained from the crag, and the rest from the northern drift, and various fluviatile deposits. As far as regards the Suffolk crag the work may be regarded as complete and exhaustive—the collector may deem himself fortunate who can add a single species to it. But, in the scanty references to the Norwich crag, there is a manifest diminution of critical care no less than of experience—the author, not having worked in the district for himself, was dependent on the assistance of others.

The crag of Norwich has been considered newer than that of Suffolk, chiefly on account of the large proportion of recent species among its shells, amounting to not less than eighty-five per cent.: for until lately they had not been traced into mutual contact. The Suffolk crag itself is of two ages, and the upper part, or "red crag," which contains sixty per cent. of recent shells, may be seen near Woodbridge and Oxford reposing on a coralline formation, in which half the species are extinct. In the year 1849 Mr. Prestwich and Mr. Tyler, searching for evidence of the superposition of these beds, discovered a small pit of sandy loam answering to the Norwich crag in the field above Chillesford Church, near Orford, and scarcely a hundred yards removed from a large and deep pit below the church, full of red crag-shells. At a subsequent time, Mr. Charlesworth, digging in the upper pit for the Norwich crag-shells, penetrated to the layers of red crag beneath. Close to Aldborough the coralline crag is quarried for the long promenade by the sea, and in the adjoining field the Norwich crag is cut through by the railway at a slightly higher level.

The people of Orford make a distinction between "crag" and "shell" pits, restricting the former term to the comparatively hard coralline rock, which is quarried extensively for roads and walks, and even for building purposes. This is, perhaps, the original and legitimate use of the word; but it is equally employed now for the incoherent sands and shell-beds at Norwich, and the heavy ferruginous shingle of the beach at Felixstowe. The tower of Chillesford Church is built of crag, although it has grown grey with a continuous coating of lichens; and the poor squatters on Thorpe Common obtain the material for their hovels, in the form of slabs of coralline crag, from the adjoining shore at

extreme low water. These compact beds attain a depth of ten or fifteen feet, and are sometimes penetrated by cylindrical sand-pipes, like those of the chalk, but not exceeding one or two feet in diameter. They are numerous in the pits by Sudbourne Park Gates and the Richmond Farm at Gedgrave.

While the coralline crag is of a cream colour or fine golden hue, the "red" crag, as its name implies, is deeply stained with peroxyde of iron, that tinges all the shells and the coarse silicious sand in which they are imbedded; and, whereas the coralline crag presents horizontal beds of fine sediment, where the bivalve shells often lie with their concavities upwards, the red crag exhibits every variety of oblique stratification, and every shell is firmly placed in the position calculated to offer most resistance to a rush of water. The diagonal bedding of the red crag is made very striking in the broad sunshine by the projection of the alternate laminae, hardened with iron, beyond the thin layers of sand which are wasted by the wind. In some situations the percolation of rain has filled these sands with innumerable stalactites of the same ferruginous character. Pebbles are very rare in the coralline crag; but the lower part of the red crag is often a bed of shingle, in which the pebbles are chiefly nodules of phosphate of lime, derived from the wreck of the London clay. It was in 1843 that Professor Henslow, walking along the beach at Felixstowe, noticed something peculiar in these pebbles, suggesting an organic origin. He sent some of them to Professor Way, who found in them from fifty-six to fifty-eight per cent. of phosphate of lime, and thus got a first glimpse of those stores of mineral manure which Dr. Liebig had prognosticated. Three years afterwards, John Brown of Stanway, observing that the crabs and fishes, and some of the shark's teeth of the "coprolite" bed, were like those of the London clay, obtained a second chemical examination of the crag-pebbles, and also of corresponding nodules from the Primrose-hill tunnel, and proved them to be identical in composition. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Lawes, who had taken out a patent for dissolving bones with sulphuric acid, claimed the exclusive right to convert the crag "coprolites" into soluble superphosphate for the use of the farmers; nor was it difficult to obtain the testimony of experts in favour of his assumption; but his proceedings against the London Manure Company were compromised after a long trial, and in some other action he was defeated. Even now that the trade is thrown open, Mr. Lawes is said to use from ten to twenty thousand tons of "coprolite" annually in his manure-factory at Deptford, and the profits of the business cannot be less than a pound to the ton. The demand for fossil manure increased so rapidly that search was soon made in other districts; and, after a few years, similar deposits were again pointed out by Mr. Henslow, and worked by Mr. Colchester in the green-sand formation of the neighbourhood of Cambridge. These proving to be richer in phosphate than the crag "coprolites," and less expensive to prepare, have nearly superseded them in the market. Of the hundred thousand tons now required annually, only a tenth part is raised in Suffolk; and red crag "coprolite" is worth but 30s. a ton at the pits, where it formerly realised more than double that price. Mingled with the "coprolites" are many flint pebbles, derived from the chalk, or more immediately from the lower Eocene—distinguished by labyrinthic markings on their surface. They form nearly an eighth part of the whole, and are accompanied in equal numbers by pebbles of concretionary sandstones, which frequently contain the casts of crag-shells. Fragments of bone are also common, and are remarkable for their worn and polished surfaces and highly mineralized condition, making them clink like earthenware when struck together. They often exhibit small pits, occasionally deep and symmetrical, the remains of burrows made in them by the *Pholas*, perhaps before they

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

had attained their present hardness, certainly before they were reduced by much grinding in the breakers to their present size and form. These bones appear to have belonged to whales, whose petrified teeth and ear-bones have been found mixed with the pebbles in considerable numbers. They are never incrustated with nodular phosphate of lime like the *reliquiæ* of the London clay. During the prosperity of the crag diggings, the workmen also obtained many teeth of the mastodon, rhinoceros, tapir, and other extinct animals that flourished on the older Pliocene land; while cachalots, and sharks with enormous teeth (carcharodons), swarmed in the adjacent sea. The best collection of these remains has been made by Mr. Whincop, the antiquary and geologist, of Woodbridge. The shells mingled with the "coprolite" consist of a few sorts of the commoner and stronger species of the coralline crag: and Mr. Wood has stated his belief that, of the whole number found in the Red Crag, amounting to 240 species, not less than fifty were entirely derived from the waste of the older formation.

The best commentary on Mr. Searles Wood's book will be obtained by a visit to Walton and Felixstowe, and a sojourn at Woodbridge or Orford, which may be done in a week, but will furnish full occupation for a month. The shell-collecting will prosper most in the long-continued dry weather of the harvest-time; and, to make the most of it, a labourer may be employed to dig out the crag with pick and spade, while a sieve will expedite the examination of the heaps of shell-sand when loose and dry. But, to see the way in which the shells lie in their bed—whether they occupy a position like that of life, or are strewn as by a current, and mingled in unnatural associations, sea-shells with land and fresh-water species, or littoral shells with the inhabitants of deeper zones—to see this it will be necessary to quarry for oneself. As much may be learned respecting the mode of distribution of life over the bed of the sea by a week's work in the crag-pits as by a long dredging cruise. Each pit will be found to have its peculiarities; each its particular shells; and some localities, scarcely half-a-mile apart, will differ in the colour and condition and comparative abundance of most of their productions.

Walton-on-the-Naze has no railway communication nearer than Harwich, which is sixteen miles off by a roundabout road; but there is a chance of shortening the distance by getting the revenue officer to ferry you over the creek, and there are excursion steamers from London to Harwich and Ipswich which stop off Walton, while boats convey passengers to and from the pier. Other and smaller steamers ply between Ipswich and Walton, and manage to reach the pier. At the time of our first visit (Oct. 1842) only a small patch of crag was exposed in the cliff below Walton Tower, about a mile north of the village; but, in the course of a single day, we obtained a better collection of the fossils of the red crag than a resident at Orford could obtain from all the large pits in that neighbourhood if he worked for a year. Walton is famous for its spiral univalves; there is no other spot where so many and such fine examples of the large species of *Fusus* and *Nassa* have been obtained; and a few years since, when drains were made to check the wasting of the cliff by land-springs, the workmen brought away many hundred examples of the reversed whelk. The large *Cardium*, *Mastra*, and *Artemis* are also abundant, and, if the weather is dry and inclined to be breezy, they may be got out with success; but in wet weather it is almost impossible to touch the bivalve shells.

Felixstowe is accessible to the pedestrian from Harwich by way of Landguard ferry; and from Ipswich it may be visited by the steam-boat, which proceeds twice a week to Orford and Aldboro'. Between Felixstowe and Woodbridge there are many large pits of red and coralline crag, on the left bank of the Deben, after crossing Bawdsey ferry, at Ramsholt and Sutton especially; and it was

there Mr. Wood spent his leisure and formed the bulk of his collection.

Orford, however, may be regarded as the metropolis of the coralline crag. The pits of Sudbourne Park, Broom Common, and Mr. Crisp's farm at Gedgrave, have supplied half the museums and fossil-cabinets in England, and many of those abroad. At the present time very little crag is dug for roads and farming purposes, and the geologist must quarry for himself. But for doing this he will readily obtain permission, and his proceedings will occasion no surprise or suspicion of lunacy in the bucolic mind. He may enjoy his own company as long as he pleases, and suffer no fear of being "bored;" nevertheless, it is a Christian country, and, if he borrows a spade from the shepherd's cottage, or begs a glass of water at the keeper's lodge, he will find that the people are not only civil and obliging, but know a *Terebratula* from any other shell.

The coralline crag is the oldest of the "Upper Tertiaries" in England; but it contains not a single shell like any of those in the London clay, with the exception of a little *Terebratula*, which is supposed to be of the same race with those found in the chalk, and with those now living in the Scottish deeps. This extraordinary diversity suggests a long interval of time, and gives probability to the speculation that extensive strata of intermediate age have been broken up and destroyed, leaving only the "coprolite" beds as their memorial. From this point to the present time the Geological Record is continuous and complete. One half the shell-fish of the coralline crag are no longer existing, and of those which remain many are only found in southern Europe. But, in the middle division of the crag, shells of more northern character predominate, and in the Norwich pits scarcely any Mediterranean shells occur, while those of Norway and the Arctic regions become conspicuous. This evidence of gradual deterioration of climate, afforded by the deposits immediately below, or older than the "northern drift," was first remarked by Professor E. Forbes, and is fully entered into by Lyell. The difference between the shells of the oldest crag of Suffolk and the boulder-clay of Scotland is very considerable; but the change must have been effected quite gradually by the emigration or extinction of the Indian and Lusitanian forms, and the introduction of others more suitable to the altered times. It is possible that the amount of extinction has been over-estimated. The *Panopæa* of Ipswich may be the ancestor of the larger shell which now burrows in the fertile mud of the Tagus, and it is possible that the descendants of *Nucula Cobboldia* (adopting the new name of *Lyelli*) may have migrated as far as Vancouver's Island, before the last elevation of Arctic America had barred the way of Franklin. But there can be no reasonable doubt that some of the most conspicuous shells of the crag—*Voluta* and *Cassidaria*, the great *Terebratula*, *Hinnites*, and several *Scaloria*—have utterly disappeared, and left no living representatives on any sea-bed of the present world.

THE DIABLERETS IN SWITZERLAND.

Itinéraire de la Suisse. Adolphe Joanne.

La Lac de Genève. (Geneva: Grunz.)

Itinéraire de la Suisse, Aix, et Marlioz. Jean Boujeau.

Les Eaux thermales d'Aix.

Raphaël. Par Lamartine.

Mdlle. de la Quintinie. Par George Sand.

IT would seem as if our minds were only constituted to enjoy the sublime at intervals and for brief periods. The beautiful we may bask in forever—live in it, steep our very souls in it, drinking it in with every sense in music, perfume, loveliness of nature and of art. We shall grow only the happier, healthier, larger-hearted human beings for doing so. But we cannot dwell thus in the sublime, or, if we can achieve it, our minds are unhinged and turned out of their equilibrium. Either the sublime object ceases to

excite us, or our excitement, over-prolonged, becomes pain rather than pleasure. Living in sublime scenery is like living with genius. Living in beautiful scenery is like living with goodness. The delight of the first, keen, vivid, noble as it is, becomes too much strain upon us. We turn wearily at last from the snowy mountain-crest towering into the clouds to the humble little blue gentian smiling up at us with its friendly eyes, or the rich deep moss of the forest wooing us lovingly to repose upon its soft and tender breast.

There are two scenes in Europe which represent almost perfectly this antithesis of the sublime and the beautiful. The one is in Switzerland, the other in Savoy. Grandeur can scarcely go beyond the former, nor loveliness beyond the latter. As neither of them seem to be as well known to English travellers as they deserve to be, we think we shall be doing good service in describing them both to the thousand wanderers of autumn, and recommending the first for that short visit which best befits the sublime, and the other for such length of sojourn as its most beautiful nature will be found to deserve.

The guide-books we have cited at the head of this article give much the usual share of information respecting roads and hotels, and dimensions and population, and baths and waters—conveying, of course, as much idea of each place as a skull may do of the countenance to which it belonged. Aix, however, can boast of having been portrayed by two of the foremost writers of France in romances of no small merit—by Lamartine in "*Raphaël*," and by George Sand in "*Mdlle. de la Quintinie*." Of their descriptions we shall speak hereafter. First for the sublime Diablerets, above Aigle, in Switzerland. Do not be alarmed, O virtuous reader, with the diabolical name. These Swiss devilkins are, like all other "Devil's Mountains," "Devil's Gaps," "Devil's Punch Bowls," and other property of the same individual, simply the most beautiful places in their respective localities. Why is this? What has this personage to do with fine scenery that he should always have his not-at-all honoured name given to every sort of grand object in nature? Is it on Shelley's principle, taken from Plato, that love "desires what it hath not—the beautiful;" and that, as he is, of course, "as ugly as sin," he particularly courts lovely hills and dales? As to the waterfalls, and lakes, and tarns, his preference would not be inexplicable. Ingoldsby says:—

There are many devils that walk this world—
Devils great and devils small,
Devils short and devils tall—
But a laughing woman with two bright eyes
Is the worstest devil of all.

The Diablerets certainly belong to the order of the devils "great and tall." Out of the grand valley, spreading long and wide, they rise up in a splendid semicircle, rooted in richest pine forest, and climbing up by drear and barren crags, higher and higher, where the stupendous glaciers fill the hollows of the enormous hills, till at last they rise over all in a crown of glittering snow, shining against the blue sky with dazzling lustre. At first there is always somewhat unsatisfactory in Swiss colouring. There is a want of softness and aerial perspective about it which makes it seem unreal. The spectator needs to remind himself that it is not a picture nor a stage-scene he is looking at, but that the stupendous mass of ice and glacier above him is actually a mountain twelve or fifteen thousand feet high—the real geographical Mont Blanc, or Jungfrau, or Monte Rosa. By degrees the eye trains itself; and then the grandeur of the whole is revealed, and grows upon the sense till it becomes almost overpowering. We stand appalled before it as before the tremendous mysteries of eternity, and our baffled minds suddenly fall down from their soaring heights to nestle feebly among the flowers at our feet. Doubtless, to strong and active limbs, able to scale the giant precipices, and stand triumphant on the snow-clad summits

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

of the Alps, the sense of human power and freedom, able to conquer, as it were, the very mountains, must redeem this overwhelming depression. But to the slow pulses and feeble spirits of sickness it is not so. The Alps crush the soul which lies helpless at their feet. Only when it happens that some glorious storm sweeps over the world, and stirs the blood with its electric currents, and beats on the bared forehead with the freshness of forgotten youth—then sickness and health are levelled, and man is again the lord of all, "a sharer in that fierce and far delight." The tempest in nature brings him calm and strength.

Yet it was a pleasant thing to lie day after day, through the long peaceful summer, with the stream from the glacier chaunting its everlasting psalm close by, and the soft grass under the poplars forming a luxurious bed, and the bees murmuring in the wild-flowers, and, in front, that stupendous concave of cliffs and snow—the magnificent Diablerets. All daylong it was beautiful; but towards evening, when the sun went down over the wild western hills, it grew lovelier far. The valley, rich and wide, with all its woods and pastures, and bright brown chalets and falling streams, became one grand cathedral, whose walls were the noble mountains along its sides, and whose chancel was the gigantic apse wherewith it closed—a sanctuary, truly, where the vast pine forest was a carpet, and the glaciers a marble shrine. As the light fleecy clouds floated softly across the snow and took the rosy shades of sunset, the cliffs grew grey and darker beneath, and in the deep silence of the evening it seemed as if men were looking up from a world of shadow and gloom far away into a heaven of glory. But it was not always thus calm and still. Sometimes, as the evening closed, after the sultry summer days, the valley was suddenly invaded by black armies of clouds charged with the lightning, and streaming up like vengeful furies on every side—not borne by the wind, but bringing with them the hurricane. Then, in a moment, all was changed, and the world so bright and calm and sweet an hour before was a chaos of storm and darkness. These were the words the tempest took to the ear of one who watched it lying beside the glacier-torrent on a lurid evening last August:—

Roll! roll! roar and crash!
Magnificent thunder! roar!
The clouds against the mountains break and dash
Like tempestuous waves on the shore.
And up from the depths of the valleys around
Huge volumes of vapour arise,
As if nations in battle were struggling beyond,
And their cannon-smoke mounted the skies.
Down! down! lower and lower,
Black cloud with the outspread wings,
Like a bird of night from thine eagle tower
Sweep down to the glacier springs.
The mountain is hid 'neath the lurid shroud;
Only the white snow gleams
Through a rift aloft in the torn wild cloud,
Like a vision of heaven in dreams:
The vision of purity angels win,
For a moment revealed to the soul,
Ere again the billows of passion and sin
In storm and oblivion roll.
Hush! hush! arrow of light,
Down the crags by the chamois trod,
Strike to the heart of the pine-forest's night
Like the withering glance of a god.
Roar! roar! roll and roar!
Generous thunder! roll!
The storm and the fury of heaven's great war
Is the joy of a human soul.

The inhabitants of the valley of the Diablerets seem a simple and prosperous people. Most of them are the proprietors of at least one chalet; and many of them possess three or four at different altitudes on the sides of the mountains, so that they may attend to their cattle, or their little fields of corn and flax at the appropriate season. Living far away from any town (Aigle, the nearest, is eighteen miles off), they seem to succeed in supplying pretty well their own wants, spinning their flax for shirts and their wool for coats and dresses, and making, of course,

their own beer, bread, and cheese—the three principal articles of consumption. They also gather quantities of weeds, especially docks, boil them in large caldrons, and then hang them up to dry under the eaves of their chalets. In the winter these plants, boiled a second time, form a good food for the cattle. Very cold, in truth, and dreary must those winters be. In August last, one week after the temperature in Paris had been 149° Fahrenheit in the sun, the snow fell on the whole valley of the Diablerets, and rested so thickly on the hills that the cattle were saved not without difficulty, and obliged to be kept in their sheds for two days without food.

The chalets here are certainly the most interesting in Switzerland. In an architectural point of view, the finest are about 100 or 150 years old, and have always their date in front. Those constructed in the present century are much simpler and plainer; but these old ones are often most elaborately carved and painted with the intricate patterns of flowers, &c., while every window-shutter is richly inlaid with coloured woods. Only in old houses in Cairo have we seen similar labour bestowed on such ornaments; and also only in the East is the same beautiful custom retained of inscribing some religious sentiment or dedication. On the façade of every chalet in the Diablerets there was a short phrase of the kind, often very well and simply expressed. The two following are fair examples:—

Dieu tout puissant! répand ta bénédiction sur cette maison et sur ses habitants, et faites qu'ils jouissent après la mort de ton grand salut éternel!

Par le secours de Dieu, Jacques Moysé et sa femme ont fait construire cette maison l'an 1765. Père éternel, faites qu'en quittant ces lieux terrestres ils trouvent une asile dans les cieux.

The wood of which the chalets are all built is of an extraordinary rich brown colour—a bright burnt sienna. The effect, as may easily be believed, is to add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. Hundreds of them, dotted all over the soft green pastures and under the woods, form pictures worthy of preservation; and, when to these are added a profusion of ferns, wild-flowers, and wild-fruits (strawberries, raspberries, and red currants, dewberries and bilberries, all of large dimensions), such as even Switzerland can hardly elsewhere parallel, it will be admitted that the valley of the Diablerets is not without its charms. As we quitted the large and not incommensurable inn where we had sojourned all this glorious summer long, and rode away down the tiny path to Leppy, before turning into the magnificent valley of Ormont, we turned our horses' heads and looked back, with more than that regret of which Byron speaks—

In leaving even the most unpleasant people
And places, one keeps looking at the steeple!

F. P. C.

SIX HALFPENNY PERIODICALS.

The Halfpenny Journal. A Weekly Magazine for All who can Read. Vol. III., No. 116.

The Halfpenny Miscellany. A Weekly Journal for All Readers. Vol. III., No. 113.

The Guide to Literature, Science, Art, and General Information. Vol. III., No. 112.

The Welcome Guest. An Illustrated Weekly Journal of Recreative Literature. Vol. III., No. 108.

The London Herald. A Household Journal of Literature, Art, and Science. Vol. III., No. 105.

The Halfpenny Gazette. A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Fiction, Science, and General Literature. Vol. I., New Series, No. 27.

At this season, while authors and printers are hard at work upon books to be issued before or after Christmas, but while very few new publications are appearing, it may be worth while to look about and see what sort of literature is provided for the multitudes who know very little of books, and who buy their reading in weekly pennyworths and halfpennyworths. The daily penny newspapers are well known to everyone, and are now among our most important

journals; and most persons now and then come across one or other of the penny or two-penny papers that supply those of our working classes who care for it with each week's epitome of foreign news, and of the murders, felonies, and ruffianisms at home. There are penny magazines, also, of enormous circulation, and some of them of very great merit, that have held their ground for years. But most of our readers, we imagine, if they have ever heard of the halfpenny periodicals whose titles are given above, know nothing of their contents, and only judge of their character by inferring that they must be as much inferior to their older and costlier contemporaries as their price is lower. In that judgment they are, at any rate, not too severe. With one exception, they are about two years old, their commencement being almost identical with the remission of the paper-duty. In order that they may pay at all, it is evident that they must have an immense sale.

All six are in nearly every respect alike. Each number comprises eight closely and not badly-printed pages of large quarto, five being furnished with either two or three half-page illustrations, coarse in idea and execution, and the one that has but a single picture excusing itself on the plea that "it has no space to illustrate two tales; people want a good quantity of reading matter." Fiction forms the bulk of this "reading matter," the odd spaces being filled with some general gossip about things useful and useless, and some bits of silly verse, and, in five cases out of the six, an average of about half-a-page being given to "Notices to Correspondents."

To show of what sort are the tales provided for "all who can read," it is hardly necessary to do more than repeat the titles of the seventeen of which fragments are given in the numbers before us, most of them being portions of works quite as long as the ordinary three-volume novels. They are as follows:—"Stella; or, the Grave on the Sands," by the author of "The Cottage Girl;" "The Factory Girl; or, All is not Gold that Glitters: a Romance of Real Life," by the author of "The Black Band" and "The Octoroon;" "The Duke's Motto; or, the Little Parisian," an adaptation from the French original of Mr. Fechter's Lyceum drama; "Claude du Val, the Gentleman Highwayman;" "The Hunted Felon; or, a Mother's Revenge," by her who wrote "The Murdered Wife," and other romances of the same sort; "The Foundlings of the Storm; or, the Pirate's Revenge," by the author of "The False Earl;" "The Haunted Abbey," by Mrs. Gordon Smythies, authoress of "Our Mary" and "The Woman in Black;" "Self-Made; or, Out of the Depths," by E. D. E. N. Southworth, authoress of "The Hidden Hand;" "The Old Portrait;" "The Queen of Night; or, the Secret of the Red Lodge," by the author of "Maritana; or, the Poisoners of Madrid," and "Dark Deeds;" "The Dead Alive;" "Isabel's Vengeance: a Romance of London Life;" "John Davis, the Greenland Crusoe: his Life, Adventures, Wondrous Escapes, and Extraordinary Discoveries;" "The Star of the South: a Romance of Love and War," by the author of "The Black Angel;" "The Silver Ship of Mexico;" "The Daughter of Midnight; or, Mysteries of London Life," by the author of "Ruth the Betrayer; or, the Female Spy," and "The Drunkard's Progress." Surely as ghastly a set of sensation-novels, of the lowest kind, as could well be enumerated in a paragraph.

Need we say anything of the contents of these tales? In one, of which we have the beginning, there are G. P. R. James's old worthies, "two men on horseback, riding along the Rue de l'Hirondelle, passing with some difficulty through the masked groups which thronged the narrow street." In another there is the halfpenny novelist's ideal of a bad woman of fashion—one with "abundant locks, curling naturally, red *de facto*, but a rich auburn under the application of dark-coloured hair oil; black eyes—

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

small, but sparkling; features remarkably regular, but to the physiognomist indicating an entire absence of the affections; a skin of milk-white fairness, and a Juno-like figure." In a third there is a dress-maker who refuses a lover by saying, "It pains me much to give disappointment to one who deserves so much from me; but the heart can neither be controlled nor commanded; and I beg frankly to inform you that I cannot respond to your munificent offer." In all, indeed, there is enough of absurd misrepresentation of real life to be amusing, were not the temper in which most are written certain to excite disgust. Murder, fraud, and wantonness are the themes of nearly every one—horror following horror, and wickedness being piled upon wickedness. Here is a specimen of the sensation-style in which all are written. A young woman is breaking loose from her tormentor:—

Without much trouble, she forced her way through the opening, although the jagged edge of the wood cruelly lacerated her hands, and tore great rents in the fragile fabric of which her dress was composed.

Darkness lay before her.

Darkness lay behind her.

So intense was the gloom, so intense the silence which reigned around, that, had her courage not been screwed up to the highest pitch, she might have hesitated further to pursue the search.

An awful dread of some hidden well yawning beneath her feet crept over her as she slowly and with cautious steps advanced.

Further and further into the unfathomable darkness she ventured.

Further and further.

At length her hands came in contact with wood-work.

The door of the cellar was before her.

She felt about eagerly for the lock.

She found the handle. It turned in her grasp.

She opened the door, and found another cellar beyond.

To this there was a window opening into the back-yard, as well as she could judge of the position of the objects around her.

Through this window a narrow slip of moonlight crossed the floor and fell upon the wall opposite.

In this moonlight, as she entered, she saw something move.

Was anybody else in the cellar?

She stood still to listen.

She strained her eyes to the utmost to pierce the darkness.

But she could hear nothing and see nothing.

Then she thought that she might venture forward.

But no sooner had she moved than the noise commenced again.

A rustling noise.

A strange, creeping sort of sound, horribly incomprehensible!

Her blood froze in her veins as she listened.

She thought at first of rats; but a moment's reflection convinced her that it was not a rat.

No—the sound was very different to that which a rat would have made.

But what was it, then?

It was a strange, creeping, rustling sound.

It seemed like feathers or paper.

Then, as a thought occurred to her, she could not refrain from a faint smile.

What a little coward she was, she thought, to be afraid of a scrap of paper drifting along in a draught!

But almost the same instant she came to the conclusion that the paper of which she obtained a momentary glimpse, as it passed in and out of the strip of moonlight, was not drifting in the wind, but was moved along by something black!

What?

A black hand, was it?

In curious contrast to these tales are some of the little essays that fill up the corners of the pages—halfpenny-worths of moral bread to an intolerable deal of discrepant sack. One, half-a-column long, is a homily on "Honesty and Truth," from an American paper. Another, still shorter, is a Tupper-like paragraph in praise of good temper: "Treasure not up old injuries or sore grievances: bury them deep, and without the hope of a resurrection, beneath the surface of remembrance." A third is on the

CHOICE OF A WIFE.—If we had a choice of a wife with ten thousand pounds and a bad temper, and one with sixpence and a sweet, good temper,

we should take the latter at once, or we are a bigger fool than we suspect ourselves of being. We deliberately believe that ten thousand pounds five times told could not be made to procure as much happiness as a sweet-tempered wife could yield. And, much as men love money, the greater and best part of them will judge as we do. So, girls, cultivate a sweet temper as the best dowry you can bring a husband.

Then there are "Golden Gleanings" and "Comic Cuttings," "Household Hints" and "Scientific Cuttings," "Things Worth Knowing" and "Interesting Items." This paragraph might be placed under almost any one of these heads.

A sneeze is a common-sense attempt, by Nature established, to get rid, by a gush of air mechanically emitted through the nose, of some offending substance. To this end she calls into spasmodic action the various muscles, but chiefly the diaphragm, that are concerned in the act of expiration. Nobody can will a sneeze: reason, volition, has nothing to do with it. The result, being wholly independent of reason, is due to the reflex nervous function.

The strangest parts of these halfpenny periodicals, however, are the correspondence columns. We believe it is an old practice for the readers of cheap papers to make the editors their confidants and advisers on all sorts of subjects; but surely such "matrimonial correspondence" as we find in these newer publications cannot be of long standing. Out of the fifty-five announcements that are in four of the papers before us—the other two confining themselves to more general matters—we may extract a few as illustrations of the whole. It is not for us to say whether they are, any or all of them, fictitious—a supposition that seems refuted by the fact that in many cases actual names and addresses are given; or whether they are mere silly freaks of the young men and women who publish them, never intended, whatever else they may lead to, to issue in marriage. But this we know, that they are, at least, very disgusting.

HENRY BALL writes as follows:—"Dear Sir,—I'm much pleased and interested by the description of charms and disposition of Dorcas, and should be most happy to become acquainted with that young lady, with the hope that our mutual friendship may ripen into warmer and dearer feelings. I am 21 years of age; fair; good features and figure; medium height, and gentlemanly appearance. I am clerk at the address below, but am only away from home for a few years to gain experience, when I return to business with my father. I am of a very affectionate disposition, and should be very proud of my choice; sincere and constant. Should Dorcas like this description of me, it would give me much pleasure to correspond with her. I trust through the medium of this Journal I may find that which I have been seeking for some time past, a companion of affectionate and domestic disposition, whom I can proudly make my partner for life.—Address, ———, London, E.C."

MARIA (a domestic) would be happy to meet with a respectable mechanic, with rough hands and an honest heart, and true Protestant faith. She is of middle height, dark brown hair, and hazel eyes; age 24. She can make and wash a shirt, and sew the buttons on fast, and make a good and careful, saving wife.

RIFLEMAN writes as follows:—"Dear Mr. Editor,—I am anxious to obtain an introduction to one of your numerous lady correspondents. I am in my 22nd year, about 5ft. 9in. in height, and am told am very good-looking, but of that I will say nothing myself. I am in receipt of a good income, am a rifle volunteer, and am considered good-tempered. The lady I wish to marry I should like to be from 18 to 20. In height I am not very particular, but should like her of a loving disposition. I do not care much about money, so that she is respectable. If any lady feels inclined to write and hear further, she may do so by forwarding her address and *carte de visite*, which will be returned if not suitable (strictly confidential). Address *Rifleman*, ——— Post Office, near Lancaster (till called for)."

MAUD and JULIA are two Scotch lassies who are desirous of corresponding with two handsome gentlemen, with a view to matrimony. They are of rather a romantic turn of mind. MAUD has a decided preference for a tall, dark gentleman, of dashing appearance; must be of respectable family,

good disposition, and a gentleman in every sense of the word; not above thirty years of age. She has just reached her twentieth birthday, is about the middle height, fair, with long curling hair, and is considered decidedly pretty, and of domestic habits. JULIA is a very merry girl of nineteen, rather below the middle height, smart, good-looking, could turn her hand to anything, and consequently would make a good wife. She would prefer the gentleman to be tall, handsome, and a member of the Church of England. A widower not objected to. On reaching their majority, each will have a not inconsiderable fortune. *Cartes de visite* indispensable. Address to the Editor.

C. H. is a widow of twenty-three (medium height, with fair complexion, black hair, and blue eyes), who wishes to form a second engagement in the bonds of matrimony. She does not wish to marry a man for his good looks or his money. She only wants a true heart in return for her own. She is thinking of entering into a little business, and would prefer a steady working man. She has one child.—Direct C. H., Post Office, Plymouth, within a week after the appearance of this notice.

But we have given specimens enough of this trash. What we have said and quoted will suffice to show the stuff of which these halfpenny periodicals are made.

SCHOOL-BOOKS AND TEXT-BOOKS.

ARTICLE VII.:

TEXT-BOOKS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Biographia Britannica Literaria. By Thomas Wright, M.A. Anglo-Saxon Period. (J. W. Parker & Co.)

Biographia Britannica Literaria. By Thomas Wright, M.A. Anglo-Norman Period. (J. W. Parker & Co.)

Cyclopædia of English Literature. A History, Critical and Biographical, of British Authors from the Earliest to the Present Times. Edited by Robert Chambers. In Two Volumes. Last Edition. (W. and R. Chambers.)

Outlines of English Literature. By Thomas B. Shaw late Professor of English Literature in the Imperia Alexander Lyceum of St. Petersburg. (Murray.)

A History of English Literature and of the English Language from the Norman Conquest, with numerous Examples. By George L. Craik, LL.D., Professor of History and of English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast. Two Volumes. (Griffin, Bohn, & Co.)

A Manual of English Literature and of the History of the English Language from the Norman Conquest; with numerous Specimens. By George L. Craik, LL.D., Professor of History and of English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast. (Griffin, Bohn, & Co.)

The History of English Literature, with an Outline of the Origin and Growth of the English Language. By (the late) William Spalding, A.M., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrew. Seventh Edition. (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.)

A Class-Book of English Poetry, comprehending Specimens of the most Distinguished Poets from Chaucer to the Present Time, with Biographical Notices, &c. By Daniel Scrymgeour, late one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for Scotland. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.)

A Class-Book of English Prose, comprehending Specimens of the most Distinguished Prose-Writers from Chaucer to the Present Time, with Biographical Notices, &c. By the Rev. Robert Demaus, M.A., Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.)

Introduction to the History of English Literature. By the Rev. Robert Demaus, M.A. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.)

A History of English Literature in a Series of Biographical Sketches. By William Frances Collier, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin. (London and Edinburgh: Nelson and Sons.)

A Manual of English Literature, Historical and Critical; with an Appendix on English Metres. By Thomas Arnold, B.A., formerly Scholar of University College, Oxford, and late Professor of English Literature in the Catholic University of Ireland. (Longman & Co.)

A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, Living and Deceased, from the Earliest Accounts to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century. By S. Austin Allibone. Volume I.: A. to J. (Philadelphia: Childs and Peterson; London: Trübner & Co.)

Lectures on the History of the English Language. By George P. Marsh. First Series. Fourth Edition. Revised and Enlarged. (New York: Charles Scribner; London: Sampson Low & Co.)

The Origin and History of the English Language, and of the Early Literature it Embodies. By George P. Marsh. Author of "Lectures on the English Language," &c., &c. (Sampson Low & Co.)

Trübner's Bibliographical Guide to American Literature. Compiled and Edited by Nicolás Trübner. (Trübner & Co.)

EVERY educated man or woman in these islands is supposed to know something of English Literature—to have read something of Bacon, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Addison, Swift, Thomson, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron,

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

and some others; and to have learned something of their biographies. This, however, is a different thing from that systematic study of our national literature which has of late had a place assigned to it in our higher course of education, as testified by the institution of Professorships of English Literature in our most recently-established colleges, and also in the introduction of the English Language and Literature among the chief subjects in our Indian and Civil Service Examinations. It is very proper that such high importance should now be given among us to this systematic study of our own literature. No literature in the world is intrinsically more worthy of systematic study; and, besides, a systematic study of our national literature is, for us, the deepest possible form of the study most incumbent upon us—the study of the past history of our own British nation. Nor, perhaps, could a study be named so rich in all sorts of intellectual and moral effects—so calculated to fulfil the ends of what is called the higher education.

In the remarks which we shall throw together on this subject, we shall strive to be as practical as possible.

A systematic or historical study of our national literature presupposes a certain amount of acquaintance with the general or political history of the British Islands. It presupposes, at least, such a knowledge of this history as shall enable the student intelligently to adopt some scheme of the distribution of the literary history of our country into successive periods. Many such schemes have been proposed; but, upon the whole, we think we can say that the following will be found for most purposes the most satisfactory for actual use:—

I. LITERARY HISTORY OF THESE ISLANDS ANTECEDENT TO ENGLISH LITERATURE PROPER, B.C. 55—A.D. 1250.

1. *The Roman Period*: B.C. 55—A.D. 450: Traces (if any) of Britanno-Latin Literature, and of Native Celtic.
2. *The Anglo-Saxon Period*: A.D. 450—A.D. 1066: Celtic Literature, Cymric or Gaelic (so far as traces exist); Latin Writings of Natives of Britain; and Anglo-Saxon Literature.
3. *The Anglo-Norman Period*: A.D. 1066—A.D. 1250: Continued Celtic Literature; Latin Writings of Natives of Britain, whether Celts, Anglo-Saxons, or Normans; Norman-French Literature; Anglo-Saxon Literature continued as Semi-Saxon or English.

II. HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE PROPER (WITH CELTIC, LATIN, AND, FOR A TIME, NORMAN-FRENCH, CONTINUED AS ADJUNCTS).

- Period 1. From 1250 to 1400: Chaucer.
- " 2. From 1400 to 1580; or to about the middle of Elizabeth's reign.
- " 3. From 1580 to 1625: the so-called Elizabethan Period, including the reign of James I.: Period of Spenser, Bacon, Shakespeare, and their contemporaries.
- " 4. From 1625 to 1688; including the reign of Charles I., the era of the Commonwealth, and the reigns of Charles II. and James II.
- " 5. From 1688 to 1789; or from the English Revolution to the French Revolution—a period vaguely corresponding with what is called "The Eighteenth Century."
- " 6. From 1789 to the present time (susceptible, of course, like the other periods, of subdivisions).

Neither this, nor any other, chronological scheme of the history of our national literature is unexceptionable. More particularly, fault may be found with the adoption of the year 1250 as a point of time separating the older and miscellaneous intellectual activity of our islands—whether in the surviving Celtic tongues, the universal mediæval Latin, the temporary Norman-French, or the powerful and growing Anglo-Saxon—from that later development of intellectual activity with which we feel ourselves concerned when we speak generally of English Literature. The division is liable to the same objections as may be urged against the common distinction made between Ancient and Modern History. There was no real separation in fact; the continuity was not so broken. All the thought, and many of the forms, of the older miscellaneous literature in its diverse tongues, passed into the later

literature in which English took the ascendant. This is true of the extensive mass of Latin writings, our native property, before 1250; it is true also, to a greater degree than is usually suspected, of those Celtic and Anglo-French developments of which there are still relics. But it is especially because of its effects upon our views of the relations of Anglo-Saxon to English that the separation is to be received with caution. Convenient, and even to some extent accordant with fact as may be our notions of an Anglo-Saxon era, and then a Semi-Saxon, as preceding the English proper, it is now beginning to be felt that, from a higher point of view, we should be right in treating the Semi-Saxon and the Anglo-Saxon simply as the older and the still older English, and so in seeing but one continuous development of our national English Literature—aided and acted upon at certain points by strong side-influences, just as a stream may receive tributaries—from the date of Cædmon to that of Tennyson. Still, for practical purposes, some chronological scheme must be used; and the above, we believe, is that which will best stand service.

Provided with such a scheme, the systematic student of our national literature must proceed to fill it up. If we suppose, for the moment, that he had no text-books specially adapted for his needs, and had to put slowly together for himself the best and most complete history of our literature that he could, how must we fancy him proceeding? Somewhat, we venture to say, as follows:—(1.) Passing from period to period, he must first lay down in each, as the essential ground or carpet, some more precise knowledge than he may have begun with of the political or general history of our country during that period—the events that happened in it, the controversies that agitated it, its total condition of men and things. For, not only, as we have said, is the History of our Literature most deeply viewed when it is viewed as part and parcel of our National History; but, even though this view may be absent, it will always be found in fact that nothing satisfactory can be made of the literary history of a period without rooting it in the social and political facts of the period. To acquire, then, a comprehensive view of the general history of a period from good authorities before proceeding to study its literary history, ought to be the student's rule. There is no better book, if one is proceeding very leisurely and laboriously, than Rappin, so far as he goes; in Mr. Charles Knight's "Popular History of England" the student has a work even richer for his purposes in some respects, and coming down to our own days; and, for more rapid getting-on, if time is a consideration, there are many briefer compendiums of British History which may serve well. (2.) The social flooring having thus been laid down, the next thing is that in each period there should be a survey—or, rather, let us say inventory—of the objects appertaining to Literary History. Anything like a perfect inventory of this kind, indeed, must necessarily follow actual study and research rather than precede it; but, to some extent—that amount of knowledge being assumed which most students possess at this stage—a useful inventory is possible beforehand. But the objects appertaining specially to Literary History are Authors and their Books, or whatever is preserved of them; and hence such an inventory as we speak of for any period resolves itself into a List of the Authors of that period, chronologically arranged, and also distributed according to some principle, or perhaps various principles of classification—one principle always being that of the leading *kinds* into which writers may be distributed, as Historical Writers, Philosophical Writers, Poets, and so on. In a previous article in this journal—(THE READER, No. 18: Art. "On the Classification of Books")—we have given that particular classification of books and of writers into kinds which we consider at once the most scientific and the most convenient. Too little attention has yet been given to this matter of the mere registration

of our British writers by their names and dates—at all events, for the later periods. For very useful lists down to about 1250 the student may be referred to Mr. Wright's two works named at the head of this article; and these lists are in part repeated, and are also very usefully continued for later periods, in some which will be found inserted, table-wise, in Mr. Knight's "History of England." When the vast "Dictionary of British and American Authors," begun by the indefatigable American collector, Mr. Allibone, shall have been completed, and the alphabetical arrangement of names thrown into the form of a chronological appendix, such an appendix will probably satisfy the most exacting demands in this respect. When we say that this work will probably present a range of more than 30,000 names of British and American writers, it will be seen that, for the ordinary student, such an Atlantic of names might rather be an extinction of all hope in his studies than a help, and that, for his purposes, much more moderate lists—such as those in Mr. Knight's History—must always suffice. (3.) The next thing necessary is an acquaintance with the Biographies of the principal writers in one's lists. As the literary history of each period is best understood when it is rooted in the national life of the period, so an individual author's writings are best understood, are known best for all ends of literary history, when they are rooted in the author's biography. And here it is that Biographical Dictionaries become part of the machinery of the student of literary history. For British literary biographies Chalmers's Dictionary is still better than is usually known; the Biographical portion of the great English Cyclopædia is excellent; names that may occasionally be searched for in vain even there will be found in Gorton's very compact Biographical Dictionary and in Chambers's equally compact and really admirable general Cyclopædia now in course of publication; and, when Allibone's Dictionary is finished, it will, with all its superfluities, be a world of information in itself. (4.) Even at this stage the student, suppose him to have formerly read a little miscellaneous for his own pastime in a few of our best British authors, will have constructed for himself a far from despicable acquaintance with the history of our literature. But more remains—and that is further reading by the student for himself among the authors he has on his lists; reading here and reading there, with whatever instinct of method in his selection the persuasion of chronology, or of subject, or of some definite intention in his study, may supply; reading, of course, among the masterpieces, but with descents among the minor pieces. Say what we will, the student here must be very much his own pilot. The true rule of all reading is to read what *interests*. It is the rule actually followed when one is left to oneself; but, rightly understood, or with only a slight wrench in the interpretation, it is the rule that *ought* to be followed. But the interest of a study may be compounded of many things; and so in the study of literature, the philological interest, or the interest of historical inquisitiveness, or the general literary interest or sense of what is noble and beautiful intellectually, or some special intellectual bent in favour of a particular kind of intellectual matter, may operate to determine the course of reading. Anyhow, the more extensive, attentive, and enthusiastic the student's own readings may have been among the actual books that form the body and the glory of British Literature, the more that student will be a master of his subject; and no amount of fagging among lists and articles in biographical dictionaries can make up for the want of this knowledge of our Chaucers, our Spensers, our Bacons, our Shakespeares, our Miltons, our Gibbons, our Burkes, our Scotts, and all the peers of these, at first hand. On the whole, for the purposes of literary history, the Philosophers in their series, and the Poets in theirs, ought to have the preference. (5.) But, in these days, when the span of life is no longer that of Methuselah, there is felt a limit to the possi-

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

bility of reading. Of even our greatest authors it is but portions that can be read; and the occasional descents that can be made, for the satisfaction of curiosity, among the minor writers can be but as probings here and there of a bulk that is boundless as well as heterogeneous. In short, with the best and most industrious student, even though he were able to give his whole time to this one pursuit, his study of English Literature must sink or resolve itself, to a very great extent, into mere Bibliography, or the knowledge of books by their dates, titles, prefaces, and tables of contents. Here, however, there may be a knowledge at first hand, which is always better than knowledge at second hand. Any student who has access to a large library ought to make a point of seeing books of any importance for himself, and in their original editions when possible—of handling these books, and of looking into them, even if the one look he is taking is all that he shall ever have time for. A knowledge of books so acquired is not to be despised; and they are rather rare men that have it in any degree of perfection. But, where this knowledge of Bibliography at first hand is not possible, and also not the less where it is possible, the student will have to avail himself of existing works of British Bibliography. The Dictionaries and Cyclopædias we have already mentioned are, in part, compilations of such Bibliographical knowledge. Allibone's, in particular, is as much Bibliographical as Biographical; and every student of the more resolute sort ought to have by him such a work as Mr. Bohn's new edition of Lowndes's "Bibliographers' Manual," now approaching completion.

We have hitherto been supposing that the student had to construct his own history of English Literature out of the miscellaneous and scattered materials that exist for such a history. But such a task would be Herculean; and we have now to say a word or two on those text-books—not a few by this time, seeing that the demand for such a class of books has recently been considerable, and is increasing—which offer themselves as having in a great measure performed the labour for him, so as, with comparatively little trouble on his part, to put him in possession of the results. On the one hand, however, what we have said as to the way in which a student might execute for himself a survey of our literature may furnish a means of testing the value of those surveys of the literature which offer themselves to him as ready-made by others. On the other hand, there is, and can be, no ready-made survey of the literature which can save the real student all the kinds of research for himself which we have described. More especially, there is no text-book in the world, however good, that can supersede the necessity that the student should read widely, attentively, and enthusiastically among our masterpieces and greater authors. All that can be expected by the student from books professing to be histories of our literature is that they shall accumulate within their own compass, in good and clear method, the greater bulk of that historical, biographical, and bibliographical information for which, otherwise, he would have to range and toil; and perhaps, also, that they shall present to him, as the results of the reflection of their authors on the matter they have thus accumulated, such critical views and generalizations of the course of our literature as shall flash upon his mind something like a connected philosophy of the whole.

With a vast mass of detached criticisms and essays on portions of our literature, as well as literary biographies and monographs, we have as yet in our language no systematic History of British Literature coming up to the ideal of such a work. We have no history of the kind comparable, for what may be called clearness and extent of registration, to the "History of Italian Literature" by Tiraboschi; much less have we a work combining with such variety and exactitude of detail the glow of philosophical and critical genius that might give the dry bones life, and that might have been expected from a Coleridge had he

become the historian. At most we have compilations and manuals of greater or less excellence.

Chambers's "Cyclopædia of English Literature," now before the world for a good many years, and extended in its latest edition so as to bring it down to the present time, is a standard book, popular in its design and execution, but indispensable as a companion to any smaller manual, on account of the large body of extracts from authors which it contains, and itself also fulfilling the purposes of a manual by means of the historical and biographical notices which connect these extracts. One observes every day how largely this work is drawn upon as a magazine of information respecting British Literature, and how, when a writer parades an extract from Cyril Tourneur or some other out-of-the-way author, he has often derived the extract without acknowledgment from Chambers's "Cyclopædia." We notice also that the work is always cited with respect by German writers on the History of English Literature when they enumerate their authorities. Speaking of German writers on English Literature, we may mention that one of the best bibliographical surveys of English Literature known to us is the long article on "English Literature" in Ersch and Gruber's great German Encyclopædia—printed not in its exact alphabetical place, but as a supplement to the Letter E. The article shames our British powers of condensed registration even of our own matters—it so bristles with names and dates and titles of books. At the other extreme from this German summary may be mentioned the summary, thin in facts, but comprehensive and sound in judgment, which may be picked out from Hallam's "Literature of Europe." Shaw's "Outlines," a good and even elegant book, and one of the earliest of its kind, hardly comes up, in amount of information, to the standard of present requirements. The late Professor Spalding's "History of English Literature" is the work of an able and accomplished man; it is of small size, and is not deficient in information; it is often acute, brilliant and ingenious; but it contains too much critical disquisition after the fashion of Jeffrey and the fluent aesthetics which he imparted to the *Edinburgh Review*. The late Mr. Scrymgeour's "Class-Book of English Poetry," and Mr. Demaus's "Class-Book of English Prose" are, as their names imply, in part reading-books; but, what with their chronologically-arranged extracts, what with their historical introductions and biographical notices, they may claim also to be useful and convenient text-books for students. Mr. Demaus has also published separately a small manual of the History of English Literature, meritorious in its kind, but giving more of Mr. Demaus's opinions about things than is desirable within so brief a space. Another brief and useful manual of our literary history and biography is that of Dr. Collier. Mr. Thomas Arnold's "Manual of English Literature," also a book of moderate size, is one which, on account of the author's name and antecedents, was looked forward to with interest; it is the work of a scholar; and it has some intellectual peculiarities which distinguish it very favourably. But it seems to have been rather hastily done; frequently we find a gap filled up with a paragraph or sentence in which one can see that neither Mr. Arnold's memory nor his mind was much at work; and the plan of the book—first giving a chronological survey, and then going over the same ground critically in the latter half of the volume—has many practical disadvantages. On the whole, if only one text-book is to be used by the student along with Chambers's "Cyclopædia," we do not know that there is any text-book so much to be recommended on all grounds as the larger work of Professor Craik. It is a thoroughly substantial work—not a hurried compilation, but a massive and careful digest of a first-hand knowledge of books acquired during a long and industrious literary life. Though not offered as a History of English Literature in the highest sense that Mr. Craik would himself attach to

that term, it approaches nearer to such a history than any other work we have; and one of its merits in our eyes is that it frequently resorts to the plan of dry and formidable registration of less-known names and dates in the lump, and so reads the student the lesson that the pleasant repetition of everybody's twaddle about Shakespeare and a few other *Di majorum gentium* is no history of our literature at all. Mr. Craik has been induced to issue an abridgment of his large work in two volumes in the shape of a compact one-volume manual; but the real student will prefer the larger work. The smaller is intended to serve for students preparing for examinations and the like; and here it must compete with the other manuals which we have named.

The two works of the American author, Mr. George P. Marsh, that have been named at the head of this article, deserve the attention they have received in this country. Though not complete manuals of the History of English Literature—and, indeed, it is only the second that concerns itself in any considerable degree with the Literature, the first relating almost exclusively to the Language—they are the most valuable of recent contributions to this study. Mr. Marsh has made the study of our older literature at first hand a labour of love, and has brought a strong power of really independent thought to bear upon it; and the result has been a series of disquisitions full of instruction, which no one can neglect without being in arrears of the best contemporary knowledge of the subject.

American Literature has already taken a national development which detaches it from the History of British Literature and entitles it to a history of its own. But, for the British student, some knowledge of Anglo-American Literature is necessary as a supplement to his knowledge of English Literature proper. This Transatlantic English Literature may be figured as an existence running parallel to our own English Literature during the last three (and chiefly the last two) of the periods marked out in the chronological scheme of English Literature proper given at the beginning of this article. As to the comparative merits of the various text-books that there may be in America for a historical study of American literature we do not feel ourselves qualified to speak; but the Introduction prefixed to Mr. Nicolas Trübner's "Bibliographical Guide to American Literature" is a condensation of statistical information which the English student who may extend his researches in this direction cannot but find extremely useful.

NOTICES.

The Course and Current of Architecture. Being a Historical Account of the Origin, Successive and Simultaneous Developments, Relations, Periods, and Characteristics of its various known Styles. By Samuel Huggins, Architect. (Weale, and Day and Son. Pp. 195.)—ALTHOUGH written as an explanatory companion to his "Chart of the History of Architecture," Mr. Huggins's book is not only perfectly intelligible as it stands, but possesses qualities which attest his literary as well as his artistic culture. Beginning with Egyptian, he follows the whole current of architecture, noting, so to speak, its eddies and its sweeps—where it is contracted, where it broadens out, and where it divides itself into many streams—and closes what may be called a glowing, if not a brilliant, narrative with the Italian Renaissance. A disciple more of Fergusson than of Scott, Mr. Huggins thinks that the "style of the future" is to derive its chief elements from the Italian. His notions of "Italian style," however, are rather different from those generally entertained. "I mean," he says, "a style composed of all styles of classic family—ancient Greek and Roman, Florentine, Venetian, Modern Roman, with all the additions, modifications, and adaptations that modern Italy or other countries may have introduced—that is, a purified, advanced, expanded style which has absorbed all Greek and Roman feeling." Again, a little farther on:—"By Italian, I mean a style in which all its natural and legitimate resources from the arts of Egyptian and

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

Assyrian downwards—ancient, medieval, modern, contemporary, oriental, and occidental—have been drawn upon; a style whose decorative development has been heightened by the breath of everything beautiful in the works of the Arabian, Persian, Indian, and other Mohammedan creations, which may be styled the architecture of the imagination, and an infusion of which into our style must operate as a refining and beautifying principle, and be like a vernal air imparting an odour of flowers." To be able to conjecture how anything homogeneous is to arise out of all this, especially as the author tells us in another part that "the classical columnar architecture is to be retained in its integrity and purity without forfeiture of its entablature" as a key-note, would require more imagination than the ordinary architectural student has at command. It is but fair to Mr. Huggins to state that this, and like vague matter, occurs only in his supplemental chapter on "The Style of the Future;" and his main error seems to lie in regarding affairs of taste and individual opinion as matters of fact. He is much nearer the mark when he says, "Every work of genius is wrought out of the elements or symbols in use in the day and nation of its production, and presents itself in the style of the period. It needs not a new style, which is no more essential to it than is a new language to an original poem. If a new style is wanted it will come." We are not quite sure that we always agree with the author in his views of the relations one style bears to another. The Saracenic, for instance, had the same sources from which to borrow as the Byzantine had; but it infused into the materials thus borrowed a much more original spirit than can be claimed by the architecture of the Lower Empire. With another edition, it is to be hoped, the author will incorporate his "Chart of the History of Architecture," which, with his present "Synoptical Table," a slight amplification of his text here and there, and a few illustrative woodcuts, will make his "Course and Current of Architecture" one of the most available handbooks which the amateur or the young student in architecture can consult.

Letters from the Crimea during the Years 1854 and 1855. (E. Faithfull. Pp. 151.)—THESE homely letters afford occasional glimpses of life and incidents in the Crimea, and will be readily welcomed now that the great book of Kinglake has once more stirred up popular interest in the Russian war. The author was a young rifleman under the command of the Earl of Errol; and the "Compiler" of the letters has very appropriately dedicated them to his countess, who shared the dangers of the campaign, and played the part of a noble Christian woman.

Griechische Götterlehre. Von Welcker. (III.2.)—WITH the present instalment the third volume of this work, and with it the work itself, has been brought to a happy conclusion. Its merits are too well-known to all initiated to call at present for more than a hearty congratulation, both to the author and to the whole learned world, that it was given to the veteran Hellenist to put the last stroke to his masterpiece. The most astoundingly minute and intimate acquaintance with every shred and remnant of Greek literature and art, and the deepest and clearest insight into all the relations of the inner and outer life of this most gifted and remarkable of ancient nations, acquired by fifty years of incessant study, are revealed on every page of this Mythology, of which Germany may well be proud. This last portion treats of Heroes and Apotheosis; the origin and worship of the former; primeval Hero-Worship and its development; the different kinds of Heroes, &c., &c.

The Post Office Directory of Birmingham, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire, for 1864. With Maps, engraved expressly for the Work. (Kelly & Co.)—THIS is the fifth edition of this most useful compilation. Birmingham has 50,000 houses and 296,000 inhabitants; Wolverhampton has a population of 114,000; Walsall of 60,000; and Dudley of 45,000; and though in the other towns, mentioned in this volume, the rise, during the last ten years, has been less rapid, it is quite sufficient to render frequent new editions of the Directory a necessary requirement for all engaged in the trade and manufactures of these counties. This edition includes, by way of addition, all public works added in the districts described since its predecessor, a list of all Parish Clerks, the divisions of the Hundreds, Poor Law Unions, and County Courts, and a mass of general information of the greatest utility, not elsewhere to be met with.

The Breadalbane Succession Case: How it Rose, and How it Stands. By James Paterson, Searcher of Records. (Edinburgh: Nimmo; London:

Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Pp. 36.)—"THE Breadalbane Succession Case" is likely to involve law-proceedings of no ordinary magnitude; and, to those interested in such matters, Mr. Paterson's "Contribution to Historical Genealogy" will furnish the ready means of following the case in all its ramifications.

An Educational Microscope has been submitted to us by Messrs. Gould and Porter, the successors of Mr. Cary. We have spent some time in examining into its quality, and we can but congratulate all who would or do use microscopes for educational purposes on this addition to the number of good and cheap instruments (the price is four guineas). The object-glass is a triplet combination of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and defines marvellously well, both aberrations being well corrected. Its penetrating power is specially noticeable; we need not remark, therefore, that the angular aperture is not excessive. The instrument is furnished with slow motion, eye-piece, forceps, box for objects, &c., and is packed in a mahogany box. The optical finish of every part is worthy of praise.

Sermons on the Saints' Days, preached in Clapham Parish Church. By Henry Whitehead, M.A., Curate of Clapham. (Bosworth and Harrison. Pp. 312.)—THE chief merit of the forty sermons composing this volume lies in their brevity. Mr. Whitehead appears to be a sound, orthodox Christian; but neither the literary art, nor the amount of spiritual edification exhibited in his sermons, calls for any special recognition.

A Letter to the Members of St. Peter-Port Church District Visiting and Tract Society. By Peter Stafford Carey, M.A., Bailiff of Guernsey, late Vice-Patron of the Society. (Guernsey: T. M. Richard. Pp. 70.)—IT seems that certain disputes have arisen about the management of the "St. Peter-Port Visiting and Tract Society;" and, in the present lengthy pamphlet, Mr. Peter Stafford Carey, M.A., and Bailiff of Guernsey, shows where there have been shortcomings, and how matters, for the future, are to be mended. The interest of the letter is entirely local.

A Ramble through North Wales. By Damon. (Hamilton, Adams, & Co. Pp. 84.)—"DAMON" is gossiping, and occasionally facetious; and his little book will no doubt prove very interesting to his friends. For the general reader his "Ramble" has no special feature.

Contradictions of Lord Palmerston in reference to Poland and Circassia. (Hardwicke. Pp. 40.)—By quotations from *Hansard*, the *Mirror of Parliament*, the *Times*, &c., the author of this pamphlet makes out against our Premier several grave cases of "contradiction." Had they, however, been ten times as grave, they are not likely to disturb much the easy serenity of his Lordship.

SOME OF THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES AND SERIALS.

THE most serious article in the *Cornhill* is an able one entitled "A Letter to a Saturday Reviewer," in which the writer of two former articles in the magazine discusses certain objections made to those articles by a critic in the weekly periodical named. The former articles in question were—one on "Superstition" and one on "Spiritualism." They were remarked at the time of their appearance as being of a tenor exceedingly hardheaded and sceptical. More particularly, in the article on Spiritualism the writer maintained that, whatever might be the amount of testimony, in the shape of assertions by a number of perfectly honest persons that they had with their own eyes seen tables floating in the air, and the like alleged facts of the spirit-rapping fraternity, the character of the alleged facts ought to preclude belief in them. To this the critic in the *Saturday Review* demurred; and the writer now discusses the point with him. "The subject of our controversy," he says, "may be stated thus:—How does the improbability of a fact said to have been seen by a trustworthy person affect the credit to be attached to his assertion? Distinguish by the most careful statement between facts and inferences, choose witnesses above all suspicion, and give them every opportunity of complete and undisturbed observation, and is it possible to imagine any state of facts whatever so improbable that their unanimous and solemn assertion of this truth would not prove it to be true? To this question you answer No, and I answer Yes; subject, however, to limitations to which I think you hardly attended enough in your criticisms on what I wrote." The subject, it will be seen, is important; and those who like thoughtful argument will like the

paper, whether they agree with it or not. In the same number of the *Cornhill* is an excellent paper called "Sea-Fights, Ancient and Modern," the writer of which evidently combines literary faculty with a knowledge of naval matters. On the vexed question of the probable effects of steam-power and of iron ship-building on the maritime supremacy of Britain, he writes as follows:—"Change has all along been a law actively operating in things naval; but the genius of the sea-races has never been destroyed by it. The men who conquered afloat in row-boats with spear and battle-axe were the same men who conquered afterwards in one-masted galleys with cross-bow and lance; and, again, as the ages rolled by, with culverins, in small bluff-bowed merchant-ships; and, again, in stately seventy-fours, with fleet-manceuvring and fine gunnery. Jervis did not beat the Spaniards more thoroughly than the Black Prince. Duncan did not beat the Dutch more decidedly than Blake. Nelson did not destroy the French more effectually than Edward the Third. Was the change from Edward's "Cog," the *Thomas*, to Nelson's *Victory* not as great as the change from Nelson's *Victory* to the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*? Is steam a more potent force in Nature than Genius; or iron harder than the pluck of the British tar? Whom will these great demons serve faithfully but the wizards who best know how to bring them under control? On the abstract ground of analogy, on the concrete ground of history, things ought to stimulate us to hopeful ingenuity, not to agitate us with the weak forebodings so apt to flutter down into despair. Meanwhile, change is the dominant law. The age of sea-fights by sailing-vessels is practically over. Those beautiful evolutions of the old world, the struggle for the weather-gage, the tacking in succession, the expansion from columns into lines, the wearing in graceful circles of white-sailed vessels, agile in their sweep as birds, are gone not less completely than the minuets and galliards of the dance, or the ladies who danced them with the conquerors of the Armada. The Trafalgars of the future will be fought with steamers—iron-plated steamers, too—since however the question may turn out between ships and forts, ships will certainly be iron-plated against each other. The wind will be only important as a part of the weather, and steam will be to the modern man-of-war what oars were to the ancient trireme—the beak, or ram-like weapon, being common to both. Our descendants will probably see fleets going into action without masts at all; dark bodies of mighty bulk, rushing at a rate which sailing-vessels never attained, battling each other like bulls in the strife, with a roar of artillery beyond the roaring of all the herds of Bashan. But, if the old evolutions are superseded, will no evolutions be witnessed at all? Far from it. On the contrary, it is not improbable that steam warfare may give rise to a school of naval tactics more fertile in combinations than that of the Hostes and Clerks. For it will always be indispensable to attack your enemy's squadron to advantage; to double on him, and destroy one part of him by superior force before help can come up; to separate his portions, to break his lines, to parry his thrust, to out-steam him. All these operations are either the same as the old manoeuvres in character, or they resemble them; and the difference only is that they will be performed by the help of a new agency—a novel propelling power. The skill, therefore, known as seamanship will simply have to be employed under new conditions." There is the usual large proportion of light matter in the *Cornhill*, in addition to the stories; and a particularly lively article is that entitled "The Miseries of a Dramatic Author," giving an account, apparently from the life, of the troubles and chagrins a playwright has to endure at the hands of managers, actors, and the public.

THE "Competition Wallah" in *Macmillan* this month gives us, first, various lively odds and ends of Indian experience picked up in the course of a journey, including an account of "a grand tumasha," or entertainment by a native Rajah, and then winds up with an eloquent and hearty sketch of the nature, the attractions, and the drawbacks of an Indian civil servant's career. Here is a passage from the latter part of the article:—"I know of no better company in the world than a rising civilian. There is an entire absence of the carping, pining spirit of discontent which is so painfully apparent in able men at home who find themselves kept in the background for want of interest or money. In most cases, the normal condition of a clever Englishman between the ages of twenty-two and thirty is a dreary feeling of dissatisfaction about his work and his prospects, and a chronic anxiety for

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

'a sphere.' If he is a master at a public school, he wastes a couple of hundred pounds at Lincoln's Inn or the Temple, in order to delude himself with the fond idea that he will one day exchange his desk in the fourth-form room for the more stirring cares of forensic life. If he still hesitates to surrender the ease and security of a fellowship, he compounds with his intellect by writing for the *Saturday Review*, and representing the liberal element in the governing body of his college. He takes to the law, only to discover that there are instincts in the human heart which even conveying will not satisfy; to the Church—no, he does not take to the Church; to literature, and finds himself in the plight of that gentleman who,

At thirty years of age,
Writes steadily for *Blackwood's Magazine*,
And thinks he sees three points in Hamlet's soul
As yet unseized by Germans.

An Englishman cannot be comfortable if he is in a false position; and he never allows himself to be in a true position unless he is proud of his occupation, and convinced that success will depend upon his own efforts. These agreeable sensations are experienced to the full by an Indian civil servant. It is impossible for him to have any misgiving concerning the dignity and importance of his work. His power for good and evil is almost unlimited. His individual influence is as great as that arrogated by the most sublime of Doctor Arnold's favourite prepositors during his first term at the university. He is the member of an official aristocracy, owning no social superior; bound to no man; fearing no man. Even though he may be passed over once and again by a prejudice in the mind of his commissioner, or some theory on the subject of promotion held by his lieutenant-governor, he is well aware that his advancement does not hang upon the will and pleasure of this or the other great man, but is regulated by the opinion entertained of his ability and character by the service in general. In order to rise in India, it is not necessary to be notorious. In fact, notoriety is rather a clog than otherwise. People out here are not easily bamboozled, and like you none the better for trying to bamboozle them. A civilian who is conscious of power does not seek to push his way into notice by inditing sensation minutes, or by riding a hobby to the death; but makes it his aim to turn off his work in good style, trusting for his reward to the sense and public spirit of his chief. There is nothing which men in power out here so cordially abominate as solemnity and long-winded pedantry. A ready, dashing subordinate, who, to use a favourite platonic phrase, 'sees things as they are,' is sure to win the heart of every resident and chief commissioner with whom he may have to do. I have observed that, if ever a young fellow is spoken of in high quarters as an able and promising public servant, he is sure, on acquaintance, to turn out a remarkably pleasant and interesting companion. A collector or under-secretary will sometimes get a little maudlin over his cheroot, and confide sundry longings for literary society and European topics; but he never speaks of his duties except in a spirit of enthusiasm; or of his profession without a tone of profound satisfaction. He no more dreams of yearning for 'a sphere' than for a pentagon or a rhomboid. The 'Wallah's' letter is followed by an article of a very different kind, under the title of 'A Society of Aberdeen Philosophers One Hundred Years Ago.' It is an extremely interesting, and, from the point of view of the history of literature and philosophy, not unimportant paper of gossip about Reid, Campbell, Beattie, and other Aberdonian lights of the last century, derived from the still extant MS. minute-book of the meetings of a little social club which these metaphysical worthies—*musam tenui meditantibus avena*—had formed in the far-north town. For the sake even of Reid alone the article would be welcome; but there is an interest in noting, respecting the speculative questions which then engaged Reid and his associates so long ago, how many of them are still fresh and existing. 'On Physical Pain' is the title of a physiologico-philosophical article by Dr. Francis Anstie; and there are other papers of different kinds, including one on 'Our Relations with Brazil,' exposing the hopelessness of all dealings with the Brazilian Government for many years past; and one by Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, sketching in a quiet artistic manner the physical and moral peculiarities of 'A Little French City.' It is announced that in the November number of *Macmillan* Mr. Henry Kingsley, the author of 'Austin Elliot,' 'Ravenshoe,' &c., is to begin a new serial story.

The articles which will be most read in this month's *Victoria* are 'The Atlantica and its

Author," by Frederica Rowan, and "Shakespeare and his Art, as revealed by Himself." The former treats us to a rapid sketch of the life and labours of "Olof Rudbeck," who flourished in the reign of Queen Christina of Sweden, and who, although now almost forgotten, was "philosopher, poet, and mathematician; antiquarian, anatomist, and musician; medical practitioner, astronomer, and mechanic; architect, botanist, ship-builder, painter and engraver: and excelled in each art and science above all men of his time and country;" and the latter gives us some thoughtful criticisms and remarks on "the art of Shakespeare, as revealed by himself." The author very ingeniously takes for the ground of his argument some verses from "the Rape of Lucrece," in which a "skilful painting made for Priam's Troy" is described, and applies the painter's to the poet's art. The other articles are "Grapes and Goblets," treating of Rhenish wines; "A Journal kept in Egypt," by Nassau W. Senior; a pretty little set of verses by T. Hood; and a continuation of "Lisidarn Chase" by T. A. Trollope.

THE frontispiece to *The Churchman's Family Magazine* contains a face hideous to behold. The other illustrations, however, are very good. Agnes Strickland continues her "Lives of Eminent Prelates of the Church of England;" the Rev. A. F. Thompson his "Milestones of Life;" the Rev. S. J. Eales his "Notes on the Anglo-American Church;" and A. R. Craig his "Modern Education." "Wanderings in London Churches" are rather discursive, but not the less interesting on that account. The old church-story of "The Rector of Gladdersdale" goes on well; and most readers will thank the Rev. Mackenzie C. Walcott for his capital paper on "Michaelmas."

Chambers's Journal continues vigorous and healthful as ever; and *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, with its remarkably clear type and profuse illustrations, reaches, in the present number, from "Leader" to "Lightning Conductor." We observe that the fifth volume of this truly excellent and most comprehensive Cyclopædia has just been published.

Cheap Serials.—MR. PARTRIDGE sends us of his *Illustrated Penny Readings: Autobiography of a Reformed Thief; What Happened to Joe Barker; The Losings' Bank; Pledge for a Pledge; and The Plank will Bear: a Ballad for Seamen*. These pennyworths keep up Mr. Partridge's reputation as the Exhibition-medallist of 1862 for cheap illustrated publications. The same may be said even more forcibly of *Young Susan's First Place; or, the Difficulties of a Young Servant*, a threepenny story-book; and also of *Uncle David's Visit to a New-Married Wife*, in which, by following the good counsels he gave her, she learnt how "a wife may become more precious than rubies."—Of kindred publications we have the October numbers of the *Band of Hope Review*, with a capital large woodcut of "The Dog Overboard," by Harrison Weir, and other cuts; the *British Workman*, also cleverly illustrated; and *The Children's Friend*, full of amusing cuts, including a veritable sketch from life by Harrison Weir of "The Courageous Blackbird" picking up his crumbs close to the tail of the artist's tabby cat, which is looking the other way, quite as life-like as the cuts of Thomas Bewick of old.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

- ALCOHOL versus TEETOTALISM. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii—86. Longman. 1s.; cl., 1s. 6d.
- ALISON (Sir Archibald, Bart., D.C.L.) History of Europe, from the Fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852. Volume I. Eighth Thousand. (People's Edition.) Post 8vo., pp. xiv—372. Blackwoods.
- ARTHUR (T. S.) Nancy Wimble; or, the Village Gossip. With Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., pp. 135. S. W. Partridge. 1s. 6d.
- BALFOUR (Mrs. C. L.) Friends of the Friendless. With Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., cl. sd., pp. 48. S. W. Partridge. 6d.
- BARTH (Henry, C.B., D.C.L.) Collection of Vocabularies of Central-African Languages. Part 2. Roy. 8vo. (Gotha.) Williams and Norgate. 10s. 6d.
- BOJESSEN (Mrs. Maria). Guide to the Danish Language. Designed for English Students. Sm. post 8vo., pp. 250. Trübner. 5s.
- BOYS OF THE BIBLE; consisting of Descriptions and Dialogues. New Edition. Imp. 16mo., pp. xxxii—192. Simpkin. 3s. 6d.
- BREH (C. R., M.D., F.L.S.) History of the Birds of Europe, not observed in the British Isles. Volume 4. With Coloured Engravings. Roy. 8vo., pp. xv—251. Groombridge. 17s.
- BROWNE (Hablott K.) A Run with the Stag Hounds. By "Phiz." Twelve Coloured Engravings. Obg. fol., bds. Fores. 21s.

- BRUCE (Rev. J. C., LL.D.) Handbook to Newcastle-on-Tyne. Post 8vo. Newcastle: Reid. Longman. 5s.
- CASSELL'S COUNTY ATLAS. Folio. Cassell. Bds., 10s. 6d.; hf. bd., 18s.
- CASSELL'S BRITISH ATLAS. Folio. Cassell. Bds., 21s.; hf. bd., 28s.
- CATHERINE II. (Empress), Memoirs of. Written by Herself. Translated from the French. New Issue. Cr. 8vo., bds. Trübner. 2s.
- CEDAR CREEK; from the Shanty to the Settlement. A Tale of Canadian Life. With Illustrations. (Shilling Volume for Leisure Hours.) Sq. Cr. 8vo., pp. 296. Religious Tract Society. Sd., 1s.; cl., 2s.
- CHURCHMAN'S (The) Guide to Faith and Piety. A Manual of Instruction and Devotions. Second Edition, Revised. 18mo., pp. xxxii—754. Masters. 4s. 6d.
- CIRCULAR (The) of the Free Church of England. No. I. October, 1863. 8vo., sd. Simpkin. 1s.
- CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA. Further Examination Papers for July, 1863. Fol., sd., pp. 29. Stanford. 2s. 6d.
- COLBURN (Zerah). Inquiry into the Nature of Heat, and into its Mode of Action in the Phenomena of Combustion, Vaporisation, &c. 8vo., sd., pp. 99. Spon. 2s.
- COLLINS (C. J.) Sackville Chase. Three Vols. Post 8vo., pp. 982. J. Maxwell. 31s. 6d.
- COTTON'S GENERAL ATLAS. Revised Edition. Containing 180 Maps. With Letter-press Descriptions by R. S. Fisher. Imp. Fl. New York: Bacon. 84s.
- COOPER (J. F.) Sea Lions; or, the Lost Sealers. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo., sd., pp. 351. Routledge. 1s.
- CORNELIA. A Novel. New Issue. Cr. 8vo., bds. Trübner. 1s. 6d.
- COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (The). By "Scrutator." With an Illustration. New Edition. Post 8vo., pp. 358. Chapman and Hall. 5s.
- DOUGALL (John, A.M.) Self-Instructor; or, Young Men's Companion; being an Introduction to Various Branches of Useful Knowledge. Comprising grammar, writing, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, geography, mensuration, navigation, maps, astronomy, history, drawing, &c., &c. Illustrated New Edition. 8vo., pp. 572. Halifax: Milner and Sowerby. 4s.
- DUGANNE (A. J. H.) King's Man; a Tale of South Carolina in Revolutionary Times. (Beadle's American Library, No. 32.) Fcap. 8vo., sd., pp. 127. Beadle. 6d.
- EASY LESSONS IN FRENCH CONVERSATION. Applied to the Topics generally interesting to Schoolboys; for the Purpose of Promoting the Habit of Conversing in French among the Junior Pupils in Boarding-Schools of the Middle Class. By a French Teacher. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo., cl. sd., pp. 83. Stanford. 1s. 6d.
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- GODWIN (John H.) Gospel according to St. Matthew. A New Translation, with Brief Notes, and a Harmony of the Four Gospels. Cr. 8vo., pp. viii—205. Bagster. 5s.
- HAVET (Alfred). French Conversational Method on an Entirely New Plan. Household French; a Practical Introduction to the French Language. With a Dictionary of 10,000 Words and Numerous Idioms. Third Edition. Post 8vo., pp. 300. Allan & Co. 3s.
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- HOWE (John, M.A.) Life and Character of. With an Analysis of his Writings by Henry Rogers. New Edition. With Portrait. 8vo., pp. xii—454. Religious Tract Society. 6s.

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

HOW TO BREW; from a Barrel of Beer to a Bowl of Bishop. ("Family Herald" Handy Books. No. 9.) 18mo., sd., pp. 63. *Blake.* 3d.

JACKSON (Thomas J. "Stonewall"). Life and Military Career. By M. Addey. 12mo., pp. 240. New York: Bacon. 6s.

JACOBSON'S PATRES APOSTOLICI. S. Clementis Romani, S. Ignatii, S. Polycarpi, Patrum Apostolicorum, quæ supersunt. Accedunt S. Ignatii et S. Polycarpi Martyria. Ad fidem codicum recensuit, adnotationibus variorum et suis illustravit, indicibus instruxit Gulielmus Jacobson. Editio Quarta. Two Volumes, 8vo., pp. lxxi—790. Oxford University Press. 21s.

JAMES (G. P. R.) Woodman. A Historical Romance. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo., sd., pp. 412. *Routledge.* 1s.

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PUNCH. Reissue. Vol. 32. January to June, 1857. 4to., bds. *Office.* 5s.

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MISCELLANEA.

THE following interesting letter has been addressed to Mr. Linneus Banks, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the National Shakespeare Committee:—"Paris, September 24th, 1863. Sir,—Different circumstances of a painful nature have prevented my sooner answering the letter you did me the honour of addressing to me in June last, relating to the Tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth. I can but feel extremely flattered that the Provisional Shakespeare Committee should have thought of me, and shall be deeply honoured to see my name enlisted amongst those who wish to pay homage to the greatest genius of England, and perhaps of modern Europe. Pray, therefore, inform me of what I am to do, in order to respond to the views of the Committee, besides giving the use of my name. I have the honour to remain, Sir, with sincere regard and sympathy, your obliged and obedient servant, Le Comte de Montalembert."

THE Shakespeare Tercentenary movement is at length assuming a healthful and popular character, free from the squabbles of rival committees and rival promoters. On Tuesday last a working men's meeting was held in the Philosophical Institution, Birmingham, to take into considera-

tion the question of erecting a national monument to Shakespeare on the occasion of the approaching tercentenary. The following resolution was adopted by the meeting:—"That it is desirable that the working men of Birmingham should co-operate with the London committee for the purpose of erecting a national monument in commemoration of the anniversary of the three-hundredth birthday of Shakespeare; and that this meeting pledges itself to assist in raising subscriptions for that purpose." Quite right that the working men of Warwickshire should set the example, no doubt to be followed by the working men and all other men throughout the land.

THE October number of *The Life-Boat*, the quarterly journal of the National Life-Boat Institution, gives its usual annual wreck-chart of the British Islands—i. e., map exhibiting to the eye, by means of dots, the number of wrecks and other sea-casualties during the year 1862 at all points of the British coast—and adds to the chart an article of information on the same subject. From the article we extract the following:—"During the year no less than 1827 wrecks and casualties took place on our coasts, with the loss of 690 lives! Compared with previous years this Register informs us that the wreck experience of the past year is very unfavourable. . . . The wrecks and casualties in the year show a large increase on the average of those during the preceding eleven years. The number of wrecks in the last eleven years was 13,657, while the total voyages made to and from British ports in that period was 2,745,910—so that one ship was wrecked out of every 201. During the past year, as previously stated, the number of voyages of vessels to and from ports in the United Kingdom was 268,462, and out of this large number 1827 casualties occurred, or one in every 147. In the past eleven years, from the above wrecks 8775 persons were lost, or nearly 800 each year. Last year, it appears from the returns that the lives of 4729 persons were imperilled on the coasts of the British isles, of which number 690, or 14.59 per cent. were lost. The wrecks and disasters for the year 1862 may be thus classed:—

	Vessels.
Totally wrecked	455
Seriously damaged	695
Totally lost in collision	66
Damaged seriously by collision	272
Injured by collision	339
Total	1827

This number of disasters for last year is at the rate of five per day. The number in each month of the year is thus given:—

	Vessels.
January	221
February	117
March	163
April	87
May	77
June	75
July	94
August	68
September	75
October	346
November	179
December	327
Total	1827

It will thus be seen that the months of January, February, March, October, November, and December have been the most destructive to ships."

THE Archaeological Institute have removed their office from Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, to No. 1 in Burlington Gardens, the lease of the former premises having expired. The next meeting of the Institute will be held on Friday, the 4th December.

THE Astronomical Society has recently had its "Lee Fund" increased by a donation of £200, left by the will of the late C. Janson, Esq., of Stamford Hill.

WE have to record a fresh victory gained by spectrum-analysis. MM. Reich and Ritter of Freiberg have by its means discovered a new metal, which they have named *Indium*, as it is distinguished by a very brilliant blue ray.

M. FAYE has communicated a valuable memoir on shooting stars to the French Academy. We must refer our readers to our recent article on the subject, in which the question of the origin of the August shower was discussed. M. Faye extends Mr. Newton's views, and declares that not only does our earth pass through a meteoric ring at that time, but that the sporadic meteors seen from time to time are borrowed from the ring, and become actual terrestrial satellites until the earth's attraction proves too much for them. We shall take another opportunity of referring to this new theory.

OUR African literature, we learn, is soon to be enriched by no less than three works from the

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

pens of Captains Speke and Grant—the travellers of the day—Captain Burton, and Mr. Winwood Reade. We have elsewhere announced that Messrs. Smith and Elder will bring out the account of Mr. Reade's travels, which embrace the regions between the Senegal on the north, and Angola on the south. Captain Burton's narrative of the ascent of the Cameroons and of his visit to Abbeokuta cannot fail to be interesting, coming from such an accomplished traveller, while we need say nothing more of Speke and Grant's most important book than that it will be copiously illustrated, like Mr. Reade's, by Wolf and Zwecker.

THE Leeds Mirror: a Humorous Monthly Magazine, is the title of a new local periodical, price three-halfpence, the first number of which has reached us. "The object of the *Mirror*," it is announced, "is to record Leeds events of public interest in a humorous manner." This it proposes to do through the medium of a body of inquisitors constituted to comment upon everything—Samuel Blogthorpe, "the President;" Gabriel Lemonjuice, "the Preacher;" Rehobeth Brazenface, "the Critic;" Boanerges Gaster, "the Festal Reporter;" Cwm-daer-beg, "the Bard;" and Adolphus Blusterbrains, "the Fool." This is a ponderous machinery for pounding fun out of Leeds.

THE diggings at Sarre in the Isle of Thanet are daily bringing to light valuable relics of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, the spot having been a hard-fought battle-field. The Kent Archaeological Society are the promoters of these diggings, which have been visited by the Marquis Camden, the president, and Mr. Roach Smith, one of the most active associates of the Society. Besides the numerous human remains that have been turned up, many swords, daggers, centres of shields, fibulae and other dress-fastenings, gold coins, crystals, earthen vessels, &c., have rewarded the perseverance of the diggers. It will be in the recollection of some of our readers that the late Mr. Faucett's most valuable collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, found in the county of Kent, was lost to our National Collection, to the trustees of which it was first offered by Mr. Roach Smith, owing to a difference of opinion as to its value in the market. Mr. Mayer of Liverpool possesses that collection now. Let us hope that, should these Sarre antiquities be offered to the Museum, they may be secured for the nation.

A PUBLICATION which may have a considerable class-interest is one of which the first number has just been issued by Mr. Day of Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, under the title of "*Justice's Notanda: Including Cases relating to Local Management Boards, Boards of Health, Burial Boards, Highway Boards, Vestry Boards, Borough Boards, Parish Officers, Friendly Societies, &c., &c.*" By Tenison Edwards, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. The publication consists of some pages of notes of recent and current law-decisions, on thin paper, and so arranged that they may be clipped out and pasted in the standard legal works of reference under their respective heads, so as to bring the law on any matter in these books down to the latest point. The editor believes that much trouble would thus be saved, especially to non-professional persons who require to know current law.

THOSE who feel interested in the proceedings of the recent "International Congress for the Promotion of the Social Science," which met at Ghent on the 14th of September and sat till the 19th, will find, we believe, the fullest account of these proceedings as yet published in this country in the *Social Science Review* of last Saturday. This paper gives the address of welcome to the Congress by the Burgomaster of Ghent, the address of the President of the Congress, the report of the Secretary, and notes of the discussions, some of them interesting, which took place in the five sections respectively—the Section of Comparative Legislation, that of Education, that of Art and Literature, that of Benevolence and Public Health, and that of Political Economy. But a greater Social Science Congress will be that which is to meet in Edinburgh on Wednesday next.

WE are glad to learn that opportunity was taken of the strong muster of members of the Pharmaceutical Society at Newcastle during the British Association meeting to hold a conference which promises to be annual. The conference, under the presidency of Mr. Deane, completed the organization of an Association; and already a joint invitation has been received from Bath and Bristol for next year, which has been accepted. This Association will endeavour to attain the following objects: the advancement of pharmaceutical science by the allotment among its members of subjects especially deemed to merit inquiry;

the checking of sophistication in medicine by the operation of a committee upon adulterations; and the union of existing provincial societies having allied objects.

FROM a letter dated August 17th from President Lincoln to Mr. Hackett, the tragedian, we glean the President's critical opinion upon some of Shakespeare's plays. "Some of Shakespeare's plays," he writes, "I have never read; while others I have gone over perhaps as frequently as any professional reader. Among the latter are 'Lear,' 'Richard III.,' 'Henry VIII.,' 'Hamlet,' and especially 'Macbeth.' I think none equals 'Macbeth.' It is wonderful. Unlike you gentlemen of the profession, I think the soliloquy in 'Hamlet' commencing, 'Oh, my offence is rank,' surpasses that commencing, 'To be or not to be.' But pardon this small attempt at criticism. I should like to hear you pronounce the opening speech of 'Richard III.'"

ALEXANDER SELKIRK's name is always associated with De Foe's noble creation of "Robinson Crusoe." We may therefore record that a Scotch warehouseman of the name of Hutchinson, in Warwick Street, Regent Street, has recently come into possession of the two Selkirk relics, the cup and the chest. The former, which is made of a cocoa-nut, rudely carved, was put upon a stalk and mounted with silver by Sir Walter Scott, and so almost loses its identity and interest; but the latter is a curiously-dovetailed piece of ingenious workmanship by the "monarch of all he surveyed." These relics, up to the present time, have been in the possession of Selkirk's descendants in Largo, Fifeshire, where he was born.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. will publish in November "Sir John Eliot, a Biography," by John Forster; the "Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker," by John Weiss; a translation of the "Mendelssohn Correspondence," recently reviewed in THE READER, by Lady Wallace; and Professor Anster's translation of Goethe's "Faust," Part II. During the present month they will issue "Father Mathew, a Biography," by John Francis Maguire; "Explorations in Labrador," by Professor Henry Youle Hinde; the long-expected "From Matter to Spirit," a ten years' experience in spiritual phenomena; and Mrs. Frances Ann Kemble's Plays: 1, an original English tragedy; 2, "Mary Stuart," from Schiller; and 3, "Mademoiselle de Belleisle," from Alexander Dumas. They also announce the publication of Mr. J. E. Doyle's "Chronicle" on the 5th of November.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER, & Co. have nearly ready: "Bird's-eye Views of Society," sixteen engravings in outline with corresponding letterpress, by Richard Doyle, reprinted from the *Cornhill Magazine*. Also "Savage Africa," narrative of a tour in Equatorial, South-Western, and North-Western Africa, by W. Winwood Reade, illustrated with plates by Messrs. Wolff and Zwecker; "Battlefields of the South, from Bull's Run to Fredericksburg," by an English combatant, a Lieutenant of Artillery on the Field-Staff; and "Moors and Fens," by F. G. Trafford, author of "City and Suburb."

AMONG the new works to be published by Mr. Bentley at the commencement of the literary season, 1863, is an illustrated edition of the "Ingoldsby Legends" from no less than sixty original drawings by George Cruikshank, Leech, and Tenniel—the volume to be published at a guinea, and to form a suitable Christmas book. Mr. Bentley will also publish the following:—"A Pedestrian Journey in Cashmere and Thibet," by Captain Knight, with forty-five illustrations, 8vo.; "The Shadow of Ashlydyat," by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," "The Channings," &c., three volumes; "The Ice Maiden," by Hans Christian Andersen, author of "The Improvisatore," with forty illustrations by Zwecker; "The Heiress and Her Lovers," by Georgiana Lady Chatterton, three volumes; "Constantinople during the Crimean War," by Lady Hornby, imperial 8vo., illustrated with many coloured lithographs; "My Imprisonment; and the First Year of Abolition Rule in Washington," by Rose Greenhow, post 8vo.; "What to do with the Cold Mutton, with many other approved Recipes for the Kitchen of a Gentleman of Moderate Income," small 8vo., 2s. 6d., uniform with the "Pudding-Book;" "What's Your Name? A Popular Account of the Origin of Christian Names," post 8vo.; "The Treasury of Anecdote: including Lawyers, Doctors, Divines, Musicians, Players, Statesmen, Artists, Wits, &c., &c.," by John Timbs, F.S.A., author of "Anecdote Biographies," &c., one volume, large 8vo., 600 pp.; a new novel, in two volumes, by the author of "Mary Powell."

MESSRS. STRAHAN & Co. are preparing for publication "Memoirs of the Life and Labours of Dr. Andrew Reed," by his sons; "Select Writings of Edward Irving," edited by his nephew, the Rev. G. Carlyle; and "A Sister's Bye-hours," by Miss Jean Ingelow.

MESSRS. CHAMBERS will issue on the 2nd of November the first shilling part of "The Gallery of Geography," a pictorial and descriptive tour of the world, by the Rev. Thomas Milner, author of the "Gallery of Nature," to be completed in sixteen or seventeen parts.

MESSRS. NISBET & Co. announce "Bp. Wilson's Journal," letters addressed to his family during the first nine years of his Indian episcopate, edited by his son; "Review of Ten Years' Missionary Labour in India, between 1852 and 1861," by Dr. Mullens; "The Rebellion in America," by Baptist Noel; and an authentic "Life of Stonewall Jackson," by Professor Dabney of Richmond, Virginia.

MESSRS. SEELEY, JACKSON, & HALLIDAY announce "Denmark and her Missions," by Mrs. Harriet Warner Ellis; "Margaret's Secret and its Success," by Mrs. Carey Brock; and "School and Home; or, Leaves from a Boy's Journal," by the author of "England's Daybreak."

MESSRS. VIRTUE, BROTHERS, & Co. have in the press "Lotty Lonsdale," a tale by Miss Warboise; "Tales of Many Lands," by Mary Fraser Tytler; "Truths for the Day of Life and the Hour of Death," by Mr. Grant of the *Morning Advertiser*; and "Scenes from the Drama of European History," by Major Walter Campbell.

MESSRS. S. LOW, SON, & Co. announce "Hannah Thurston, a Romance," by Bayard Taylor, U. S. Attaché at St. Petersburg; "Life Portraits of Shakespeare," by Mr. J. Hain Friswell, illustrated with photographs of the authentic and received portraits of the poet; "Varia, a Selection of Rare Reading from Scarce Books," by the same; "Miscellanies," by Wilkie Collins; "Stanton Grange; or, Life at a Private Tutor's," by the Rev. C. J. Atkinson, author of "British Birds' Eggs," &c.; and "Life and Correspondence of Dr. Lyman Beecher."

MR. NEWBY announces the following works in preparation: "Heathside Farm," a novel, edited by Mrs. Marsh, author of "Emilia Wyndham," &c.; "Maple Hayes," a novel, in three vols.; "The Man of the Hour," a tale of real life, in three vols., by Mr. A. Gladstone, in which the commercial element of London life will be introduced; "The Belle of the Ball," a new novel, by Mr. Pickergill; "Anecdotal Memoirs of English Princes, &c.," by Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams, in two vols.; and "Heroic Idylls and other Poems," by Mr. Walter Savage Landor, now in his 90th year.

MR. A. W. BENNETT will publish early in the approaching season a second volume of "Howitt's Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain and Ireland," illustrated with photographs—one of its chief features being Kenilworth Castle; a volume of Wordsworth's Poetical Descriptions of the scenery of the English Lake Country, also illustrated by photographs of the scenery described, a companion volume to Scott's "Lady of the Lake," published by him last year; and a new tale by Mary Howitt, entitled "Mrs. Rudd's Grandchildren," forming a fresh volume of "Howitt's Juvenile Series."

MM. DIDOT FRERES of Paris have just published the first volume of M. Mathieu Marais's "Journal et Mémoires sur la Régence et le Règne de Louis XV." (1715-1737), now first printed from the original manuscript in the Imperial Library, under the editorship of M. de Lescure.

OF the "Mémoires des Sansons, par H. Sanson," Jack Ketch of Paris during the First Empire, of which some notice appeared in No. 19 of THE READER, the sixth and concluding volume is just published, containing the editor's autobiographical account of the executions entrusted to him.

M. FELIX RIBEYRE, the editor of the *Constitutionnel*, has in the press, "Histoire Politique, Militaire, et Pittoresque de la Guerre du Mexique," compiled from official documents. It will form a royal octavo volume of about 300 pages, and will be illustrated, by way of frontispiece, with a steel engraving of the portrait of the present Emperor of the French.

M. E. DE COUSSEMAKER has just published the second number of his supplement to "Gerbertus de Cantu et Musica Sacra," of which the third volume, published in 1784, bears the separate title, "Scriptores Veteres Ecclesiastici de Musica Sacra (a Sæc. IV. ad Sæc. XV.), e Codd. MSS. collecti." M. de Coussemaker calls his book: "Scriptorum de Musica mediæ ævi Nova Series," or in French, "Écrivains de la Musique du Moyen

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

Age." Only 250 copies are printed, at eight francs per number.

AMONG new military and naval French works we notice the third volume of Lewal's "Traité pratique d'Artillerie navale;" Delacour's "Études sur les Machines à Vapeur marines et leur Perfectionnements;" Champvallier's "Les nouveaux Progrès de l'Art de la Guerre et l'Aptitude militaire des Français." Contributions to the history of French finance are M. Bloch's "Les Finances de la France depuis 1815," reprinted from the "Dictionnaire général de la Politique," and De Nervo's "Études historiques: Les Finances françaises sous l'ancienne Monarchie, la République, le Consulat et l'Empire."

THE "Derniers Vœux d'un Croyant en faveur de la Pologne, par le 'Comte de Fontenay'" (second edition), is the latest work on the Polish question.

THE beginning of "The Book of the Records of the Abbey of St. Gallen," under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries at Zurich, edited by Herrmann Hartmann, has appeared. The first part, just issued, embraces the years 700—840.

"NOTICE sur les Fêtes des Innocents et de Fous à Laon, et sur quelques autres joyeuses Associations et leurs Monnaies de Plomb," by Ch. Hidé, is the title of an interesting contribution to the science of mediæval manners and customs in France.

On the Roman Question we have: "Rome, Italy, and the Pope-King: The Clergy in 1791 and in 1862," and "Discussion of the Constitution of the Clergy,"—both by French clergymen; "The Truth about Pius IX., Pontiff and King," by Marie Constans; and "Memorie politiche sulla Restaurazione e Decadenza del Governo di Pio IX.," compiled from secret diplomatic documents by Eugenio Cipoletta.

"EN Grèce. La Brigade Mayran au Pirée: Souvenir de l'Occupation Anglo-Française, 1854—55. Journal d'un Soldat,"—is the title of a small work by N. P. B. Polissé.

THE following is a list of some of the forthcoming French almanacs for 1864:—Almanach comique, with 200 engravings; Almanach prophétique, 150 engravings; Almanach astrologique, 120 engravings; Almanach chantant; Almanach de l'Univers illustré; Almanach du Monde illustré; Almanach illustré des Deux Mondes; Almanach musical; Almanach de la Bourse; Almanach de la Mère Gigogne; Almanach des Dames; Almanach de Napoléon; Almanach pour Rire; Almanach de France; Almanach du Marin; Almanach du Magasin pittoresque; Almanach du Jardinier; Almanach du Cultivateur et du Vigneron; Almanach du Figaro; Almanach de la Littérature, du Théâtre, et des Beaux Arts; Almanach de l'Illustration; Almanach des Familles; Almanach des Mines d'Or; Almanach diamant et anecdotique; Almanach du grand Aigle; Almanach du Voleur illustré; Double Almanach chantant; Almanach comique et burlesque; Almanach Féérique.

THE 59th volume of Abbé Migne's third theological cyclopædia will contain Lacroix and Djunkowsky's Dictionary of Catholic Missions, of which the following is a summary:—1. A Biographical Notice on the Saints or pious persons to whom, after the Apostles, the Church owes the Propagation of Faith among all the nations of the world; 2. An Introduction; 3. An Enumeration of the Protestant Missions from the Reformation to our days; 4. A description of the religious state of those parts in which Catholicism does not as yet reign paramount; 5. A short History of all the Orders; 6. The Instructions of the Roman Propaganda for the Missionaries. The first part of the work, containing the "Dictionary of the Missionaries," has been issued already.

Two hitherto unpublished novels of Paul de Kock are about to appear shortly in Sartorius's "Illustrated Collection." They are entitled respectively, "Les Enfants du Boulevard" and "Le Petit Fils de Cartouche."

THE recent discovery of seven volumes of MSS. in the handwriting of the celebrated author of the "Mariage de Figaro" in the shop of a London bookseller is likely to give us considerable insight into some of the more secret social facts which preceded the first French Revolution, as they contain several volumes of correspondence. M. Fournier, who first discovered them, thus writes to M. Thierry, Director of the Théâtre Français, respecting them:—"There is among them a manuscript of the 'Barbier de Séville,' another of the 'Mère Coupable,' with numerous variations in the handwriting of Beaumarchais; another of the piece of the 'Faux Ami,' which afterwards became 'Les Deux Amis.' You will, moreover, have

nine or ten pieces completely unknown—comedies, one in three acts in prose, and another in one act in verse; comic operas, farces, &c. Add to this a whole volume of songs and music noted by Beaumarchais himself, a volume of literary correspondence, one of diplomatic letters, and another relative to the affair hitherto so mysterious of Beaumarchais and the Chevalier d'Eon; and, if you conclude the purchase, you will possess the richest part in the manuscript inheritance of Beaumarchais." M. Thierry immediately accepted the terms on which the bookseller proposed to sell the manuscripts, and they are now the property of the Théâtre Français.

ALFRED DE VIGNY has bequeathed all his manuscripts to Louis Ratisbonne, who is preparing their speedy publication.

AD. PECATIER has written a small book "On Béranger's Lisette," which may be interesting to the poet's many friends.

A CURIOUS MS. has been published by B. Rey, entitled "Biographie d'Abraham Isarn, Vice-Roi d'Arménie et Pascha à Trois Queues sous le Sultan Bajazet II., Empereur des Turcs."

THE name of the author of the manuscript "History of the Italian Opera, from its Commencement to the Present Day," containing from 7000 to 8000 leaves, recently acquired by the Imperial Library of Paris, has not transpired as yet. It is to be hoped that the work will be published by the authorities, or some competent investigator.

Le Monde contains a Papal Brief, in which the Cardinal Archbishop Gousset of Rheims is congratulated for his quick and energetic proceeding in the matter of Renan's book, and both he and his flock receive the apostolic benediction. There is one passage, however, in the Brief which seems to be directed against something else than the "detestabilis liber," or the "impius ac scelestissimus ab Ernesto Renan de Vita Domini Nostri Jesu Christi editus liber." It is as follows: "We wish, besides, that thou mayest, without fear of man, develop more and more care for the maintenance of the Holy Chair, and clearly and openly, with all zeal, defend the rights of this chair. In thy wisdom thou wilt understand that the Cardinal's dignity, with which thou art adorned, requires this from thee especially."

THE last number of the *Amateur d'Autographes*, a publication edited by G. Charavay, contains the following letter, signed Feuille de Conches:—"Sir,—The Ambrosian Library of Milan has just suffered a considerable loss. An entire portfolio, containing Autograph Correspondences of the Medicis with the Dukes of Milan, from 1496 to 1510, has disappeared from the room of the keeper, Dr. Gatti. All the Milan papers have spoken of this theft, committed with an unexampled effrontery and the cleverness of an expert thief. It is well that the French press should be made aware of this deed. What has become of this mass of precious documents? Impossible as it is to ascertain this at present, I beg of you to warn buyers in France or England, where these documents will probably be offered for sale, not to become accomplices to the theft. The Milan Library is determined to follow the matter up by all legal means, and, if possible, to obtain the treasure back into its possession. It is unnecessary that it should specially ask for your aid, which you are sure to lend it. Please to inform your brother, whose trade, honourable and worthy of our country, will give him perhaps the best means to assist the Library in its endeavours. M. Panizzi of London will likewise have his eyes open on the subject. I have by accident been informed of this deplorable incident by one of your diligent readers, the Marquis of Adda, of Milan, whose library, one of the most remarkable, I had the pleasure to visit last year," &c., &c.

ANOTHER contribution to the old world-problem has appeared under the title, "Quadrature du Cercle," par Jules Adde.

EDOUARD FOURNIER has succeeded in discovering most important autograph letters by J. J. Rousseau and Pierre Corneille at the Archives in Leyden.

THE first volume of Professor Kellé's "Vergleichende Grammatik der Germanischen Sprachen" has just been published by Credner of Prague. It contains the comparative grammar of Gothic, High German, Low German, Anglo-Saxon, English, Dutch, Friessic, Old Norse-Icelandic, Swedish, and Danish nouns, and forms a volume, in royal 8vo., of 527 pages.

MAY'S "Constitutional History of England," as now being translated into German by Oppenheim, and published at Leipzig, has reached the first portion of the second volume.

A NEW edition of the "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum," the text carefully revised by Professor

E. Böcking of Bonn, has just been published at Leipzig by B. G. Teubner. The same publisher is now issuing in numbers, of which two appear every month, and which will be completed in forty-eight, the fourth edition of Heinrich Kurz's "Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur," a work not only containing literary history and biography, but also furnishing "elegant extracts" from all the best writers, and extensively illustrated besides with portraits and facsimiles.

MR. HIRZEL of Leipzig has just published the first portion of the fourth volume of Grimm's "Deutsches Wörterbuch."

"DIESSEITS und Jenseits des Oceans," by Gustav Struve, is the title of a new work by the well-known Baden exile, in which both the "Once United States in America" and the "Not Yet United States of Germany" are treated in an impartial, but extremely bold, manner. Few have had occasion to learn more of Germany and America than the author; and the book is a very welcome and timely contribution.

THE fourth instalment of Wander's "Dictionary of German Proverbs" has been issued. If not superior to its predecessors, it is at least of equal merit, and deserves the highest commendation.

RUDOLPH GOTTSCHALL, the well-known German poet, is about to publish "Maja," a poem, and "Reisebilder aus Italien."

A SECOND volume of C. W. Götting's "Gesammelte Abhandlungen aus dem Classischen Alterthume" has left the press. It contains, like the former, reminiscences of travels in Greece and Italy, essays on archaeological subjects, &c.

THE first instalment of a work by Julius Horn, "The Kingdom of Hungary: its History, Constitution, and Present State," has been published. The whole work will be in six parts, of which the following is a summary:—I. History of Hungary; II. Natural Condition of Hungary; III. Inhabitants; IV. Constitution; V. Geography and Topography; VI. The Adjoining Countries of Hungary.

"The Laws of Manu; a Philosophical and Literary-historical Essay," by Fr. Johantgen, has appeared at Dümmler's in Berlin.

AMONG the papers left by the Countess Auguste Stolberg, the long-missed sketch of Goethe's room at Frankfort, drawn by the poet himself, has been found. Its present possessor, States-Councillor Hegewitsch at Kiel, has placed it in the hands of the Frankfort "Hochstift," and the room will be restored, together with the entire Goethe house, according to this precious plan.

THE latest production of the Society for the Protection of Constitutional Liberty of the Press in Prussia is a sharp pamphlet entitled "The Progress of the Adversaries of Progress."

EDWARD HEISEL, a veteran member of the Nürnberg Theatre, has published a monograph entitled "History of the Nürnberg Stage, 1812—1863, with an Appendix on the Theatre at Furth."

THERE were about twenty-five Astronomers present at the Astronomical Meeting which assembled at Heidelberg, in consequence of the circular of the 1st of June, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of last month. Of eminent names we find Argelander, Struve, Zech, Bruhns, Schönfeld, Förster, Mädler, &c., on the list.

DR. EDUARD BRINKMEYER has now, after twelve years' irksome labour, completed his great "Glossarium Diplomaticum; or, Latin, High and Low-German Words and Formulas used by the entire German Middle Age."

THE following dates in the life of Jacob Grimm may not be unacceptable. He was born on the 4th of January at Hanau, whence at an early age he emigrated with his father to Steinau. In 1798 he went to the Gymnasium at Cassel, which he left in 1802 for the University of Marburg, where he applied himself to the study of the law. In 1805 he assisted his master Savigny in Paris; in 1806 he received an appointment at the Kriegsscollegium at Cassel, and in 1808 became, through Joh. von Müller's influence, librarian of the King of Westphalia, in Wilhelmshöhe. In 1811 the first fruit of his studies, chiefly in the field of mediæval literature: appeared "On the Meistergesang." In 1812 he began, together with his brother, to publish the "Kinder- und Haus-Märchen," and, in 1816, the "Deutsche Sagen." After the Elector's return he went,—chiefly with the commission to recover the literary treasures carried away by the French from Hesse,—as secretary of the Hessian ambassador, into the headquarters of the allied Powers, and thence to Paris; in 1814 he proceeded to Vienna, and, with Prussian commissions, again to Paris in 1815. He was then appointed second librarian at Cassel, and edited, together with his brother Wilhelm, the "Altdeutsche Walder," 1813—1818. Through his investiga-

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

tions he laid the basis to an entirely new German Grammar, 1818—1831. His "Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer" appeared in 1828. From Cassel he went to Göttingen as librarian and professor 1830, and here published "Reinhardt Fuchs," 1834, and the "Deutsche Mythologie," 1835. Protesting, together with six other professors, against a breach of the Constitution, he was banished, and returned to Cassel, 1837; whence he was called to Berlin by Frederick William IV., 1841. The Dictionary he finished, as we have noticed already, to the word "Fromm." The last printed essay of his, "On the Thiersage," is contained in a recent number of the *Göttinger Gel. Anz.* Nearly ready for publication is a work on "Dorfweisthümer." He also fully intended to complete his Grammar, and he was further busy with a new work, "Deutsche Sitte." He had been ill for a fortnight, but recovered and was in splendid spirits, so that hopes for a long continuation of his precious life began to be entertained, when on Saturday week he had a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of the use of his right side and his tongue. He could not utter a sound, and yet seemed to be quite conscious. He was spoken to, and seemed to understand and to be thankful for the comforting words he heard. This state lasted till Sunday night, when a new attack proved fatal.

A PUBLIC appeal to the German nation to honour Grimm's memory by some lasting foundation has been responded to throughout the length and the breadth of the country. The only difficulty will be found in fixing upon one of the many plans now proposed. There is, however, but one voice for uniting, in whatever might be decided upon, the names of both the brothers, so inseparable in life. A "Grimm Fund" seems at present to have the most chances, although, whether it is to aid young Germanists in their studies, or whether certain Germanistic works are to be printed by its assistance, or again, whether the brothers' works are to be disseminated throughout all classes of the people, are as yet moot points. A Central Committee is being formed at this moment.

EWALD, Albrecht, Weber, and Gervinus are the four now remaining Göttingen professors who in 1837 were driven out from Hanover for signing a protest against the breach of the Constitution. The two Grimms and Dahlmann are now gone to their rest. The last quotation written on the last sheet of the Dictionary by Grimm's own hand were the words:—

Wiltu sein ein frummer Man
So verantwort dich auf dem Plan.

The seventh and eighth *Hefte* of Petermann's "Geographische Mittheilungen" contain, among other contributions, a Map of the Nile Sources, by A. Petermann, according to Speke and Grant's investigations and discoveries, 1861—1863; a report by Dr. Philippi on his investigation of the new volcano of Chillan in Chili, with a map and three views; further, news from Kurdistan, with an original map by W. Strecker; reports on Newfoundland, on the rivers of Burmah, &c. The eighth *Hefte* has an account of the Eyre Lake—probably the largest of all Australian lakes—and its south-westerly river-sheds, with a large map by Petermann; an essay on the province of Chiriqui, by Dr. Moritz Wagner, with special consideration of negro-colonization and interoceanic commerce, and news from Heuglin and the Tinné expedition.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Anonymous Communications cannot be inserted.)

CALCESCENCE.

To the Editor of THE READER.

SIR,—In the paper on "Calcescence," reported by you this week (p. 348-350), a circumstance appears overlooked that must defeat either the experiment already tried by Dr. Akin, or those proposed to be tried, in the form he describes. Merely from the heat of the oxyhydrogen flame, and its very sparing emission of either "Newtonic" or "Ritteric" rays, he infers that it must radiate "Herschellie" ones abundantly. Now he might have found a stronger reason for this inference, and at the same time, as I conceive, for the failure of his experiment. The capital point of the late spectral discoveries, if they have taught anything new, is that those precise lengths of undulations to which any substance is *opaque* are also those that the same substance tends at some temperature to emit, and, on the other hand, those to which it is *pervious* are those which it does not (in its simplest or æriform state) produce at all, by any degree of incandescence. Now, the oxyhydrogen flame is incandescent *steam*; and we know

from Professor Tyndall that steam, while eminently transparent or pervious to the "Newtonic" and "Ritteric" rays, is peculiarly opaque to most of the "Herschellie." We should expect it then, in an incandescent state, to yield very few of either the "Newtonic" or "Ritteric" ones, which is exactly what we find—the former by the testimony of the eyes, and the latter by Professor Miller's experiments; and we infer, though it has not, I believe, been yet proved directly, that the *steam spectrum* is an extensive one in the "Herschellie" part of the range of refrangibility, but nearly confined thereto, having but feeble detached outliers in the "Newtonic" or visible part. So far I follow Dr. Akin; but, now, what must become, if the same principle be true, of the rays so produced? Must they not be of precisely those *itches*, or lengths of undulation, to which steam, and therefore ordinary moist air, is most opaque? Can they then, in ordinary circumstances, ever reach many inches from the flame? Must they not be stopped and carried off by the undried air just around it? and, were it burnt in a close receiver, both desiccated and exhausted, and furnished with a window of rock-salt, would not all that penetrated the window be spent in heating the very first adjacent layer of moist air? In short, can Dr. Akin's experiment with this flame and the conjugate mirrors be expected to succeed, unless with the whole apparatus, mirrors and all, enclosed in a constantly desiccated (and therefore exhausted) chamber? I think not. But even in this form it appears easier than his other or solar experiment, at least as far as regards the transmutations (10), (11), or (12), the first of which he expected to prove. Must we not regard sunlight as shorn of *nearly all* its Herschellie rays by the many miles of atmospheric steam, and only retaining, when it reaches our low habitable levels, some of the most refrangible of them, adjoining the Newtonic red? And has any solid but two, rock-salt and flint-glass, been proved pervious to *any* Herschellie ray at all? Certainly *red* glass has not; and Dr. Akin had better have tried even a *black* solution of iodine or bromine, confined by thin plates of flint-glass, always assuming also the glass of his mirror to have been flint, which he does not say it was. Another inference to which I must demur is that, "with respect to the Newtonic rays, the colour of metals" (or of opaque bodies generally), "is a sufficient proof of their absorptive power." Since the discovery of fluorescence, it cannot be said of *all* reflected colours—namely, not of *red, orange, or yellow* (precisely the three found in metals)—that their mere appearance proves an absorption of some of the more refrangible rays; for these, instead of being *absorbed*, may have been *converted* into some of the constituents of the seen colour; and I anticipate that certain vividly red and orange bodies, being laid on snow and viewed through a parallel slit and a spectroscope, would show certain parts of their shortened spectrum to be brighter than the corresponding points of the snow spectrum, which would at once prove in these bodies a case of Dr. Akin's transmutation (4); and this I believe will account for the obvious fact of so many bodies reflecting red and yellow colours more vividly than *any* substance does the remaining colours—a fact which, it may be remarked, has no parallel in the case of *transmitted* colour—that of glass or liquids—but is true only of opaque bodies.

I remain, Sir, yours &c.,

E. L. GARBETT.

SCIENCE.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE SECTIONAL REPORTS (continued).

SECTION A.

On a Proof of the Dioptric and Actinic Quality of the Atmosphere at a High Elevation. By Prof. C. Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal for Scotland.—The author recently has been engaged in magnifying some of the photographs taken on Teneriffe in 1856 in the course of his experiments there, and he finds in them an effect depending on height, which adds confirmation to his conclusions from direct telescopic observations. The nature of the proof is on this wise:—At or near the sea-level a photograph never shows the detail on the side of a distant hill, no matter how marked the detail may really be; even the application of a microscope brings out no other feature than one broad, faint, and nearly uniform tint. But, on applying the microscope to photographs of distant hills taken at a high level in the atmosphere, an abundance of minute detail appeared, and each little separate bush and boulder could be distinguished on a hill side 4½ miles from the camera. Specimens

of these photographs thus magnified have been introduced into the newly-published twelfth volume of the *Edinburgh Astronomical Observations* for 1855-59, in addition to a press-print from a photoglyphic plate, prepared and presented by Mr. Fox Talbot. One of the photographs, magnified 4·3 diameters, represents the side of Mount Guajara and the interior southern wall, four miles distant from the camera, stationed 10·700 feet above sea-level. Another, magnified 9·1 diameters, represents the S.E. wall of the same crater, and shows the details marvellously well.

Mr. Glaisher, from observations made from a balloon, could confirm what had been said by Professor Smyth; he had often wished it possible to have an observatory placed where he was, that investigations might be pursued free from the impurities of the lower atmosphere, in which one could not accomplish in 100 years what might be done in a single one by an observer placed in the clearer air.

The President stated that he hoped it would not be long before another Teneriffe expedition set out. Some places in the north-western provinces of India would offer great facilities for elevated stations, and they had already officers recording observations at a height of 21,000 feet. He alluded particularly to the observations of Captain Montgomery in Cashmere and Western Thibet.

Description of the Rev. W. R. Dawes' Solar Eye-Piece. By Dr. Lee.—This eye-piece has been long known to astronomers, having been described in the *Monthly Notices of the Astronomical Society*. Its principle consists in reducing the pencil of light which enters the eye to a minimum; and for this purpose a wheel of diaphragms ranging from 0·5 to 0·0075-inch is placed in the solar focus, the great heat being kept to the metal diaphragm by the interposition of a non-conductor. Between the eye-lens and the eye a similar wheel of coloured glasses is introduced to reduce still more the evils which attend direct observation.

Professor Phillips described "Cooke's Solar Eye-Piece," supplied by that eminent optician for observations of the sun. In this the light is reflected from the first surface of a prism placed within the solar focus, the surface being inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the telescope. Nearly all the heat, and fully 95 per cent. of the light, passes through the prism, which is one of small angle only, and made of prismatic form simply to direct the reflection from the second surface out of the field of the eye-piece. By this simple contrivance absolute safety and the utmost comfort is insured, and, by the addition of a slightly-coloured glass, the surface of the sun in all its minute detail can be studied as easily as can the surface of the moon. The great advantage of this method of research over the others which astronomers employ is, that the whole of the aperture of the object-glass may be employed; and Professor Phillips insisted upon the great value of this method of research as evidenced especially by the Nasmythian and other discoveries made by its means.

A Comparison of Curves afforded by the Self-Recording Magnetographs at Kew and Lisbon during the 15th July, 1863, when there was a magnetic disturbance. By Balfour Stewart, M.A., F.R.S.—It is worthy of remark in this comparison that the disturbance began at both places at precisely the same instant of absolute time; and another point of interest is that there is great general similarity between the two curves of north and south disturbance, while in the east and west curves the likeness is much less marked, and it scarcely appears at all in the vertical force curves. An extremely interesting feature of the Lisbon curves of vertical force and east and west force is that the one is nearly exactly the reverse of the other, a peak of the one corresponding to a hollow in the other, a hollow to a peak, and so on throughout the whole disturbance, which extended over twelve days. Señor Capello of Lisbon remarks that this fact may be expressed by saying that the whole disturbing force acts in *one plane*, which is evident, inasmuch as the two components alluded to are in *one line*. The comparison of these curves is believed to confirm results which have been obtained without the aid of photography, chiefly through the sagacity of General Sabine; for it appears that at Lisbon the vertical force and east and west force are affected by only one type of disturbance, while the north and south force is under the influence of two different types, and it is believed that at Kew both types operate upon each of the three elements; and hence at both places an accordance is manifested with the conclusion referred to—viz., that at least two different types of disturbing force are concerned in producing the observed disturbances.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

On Specific Refractive Energy. By Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., and Rev. T. P. Dale.—In a paper now being printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, the authors came to the conclusion that every liquid is endowed with a certain optical property, which is independent of its temperature, and which accompanies the substance in its mixtures with other liquids, and to a certain extent in its chemical combinations. This property is the refractive index minus unity divided by the density; and for it the authors have suggested the term "specific refractive energy." It is not maintained that the above formula represents the property with perfect accuracy, for each observed refractive index is affected by dispersion, which does not follow the same law, and, even if the refraction of the theoretical limit of the spectrum be taken, there is apparently some disturbing cause of a higher order which still remains unaccounted for. The authors now examined how nearly the expression $\frac{\mu-1}{D}$ represents the real law as determined from observation, and under what varied circumstances it may be applied. In doing so they referred not only to their former and more recent experiments, but also to those of Dulong, Jamin, and Le Roux on the refraction of gases and vapours, and to other determinations by Brewster, Deville, Weiss, and Schraub. The points examined were:—1. Specific refractive energy and change of volume by heat; 2. Specific refractive energy and change of volume by pressure; 3. Specific refractive energy and change of aggregate condition; 4. Specific refractive energy and solution; 5. Specific refractive energy and chemical combination.

On the Electrical Resistance and the Electrification of Gutta-Percha and India-Rubber under varying Pressures, extending to 300 Atmospheres. By Mr. C. W. Siemens.—The experiments indicated that the resistance of gutta-percha increased as the pressure increased. At 300 atmospheres the resistance was nearly three times that observed at atmospheric pressure. On the removal of the pressure the resistance fell to nearly its original amount, and after some time regained the original resistance. With india-rubber the case was different, as the resistance was found to decrease with an increase of pressure; but the rate of decrease tended to become constant. When the pressure was removed the resistance rose to more than its original amount, but after some time fell to its first condition. It was further shown that, when a wire was first covered with india-rubber, and then with gutta-percha, the change of resistance due to the increase of pressure was a mean between the results obtained with gutta-percha and india-rubber separately. The effect on the apparent resistance of the insulators of continued electrification, first published by Mr. Fleeming Jenkin at the Aberdeen Meeting of the Association, was next alluded to. Mr. Jenkin found that the decrease of the current passing through the gutta-percha, due to electrification, was constant at all temperatures, and independent of the change of resistance due to this cause. Mr. Siemens had found the same result with the change of resistance due to change of pressure.

On a New Electro-Motive Engine. By Mr. Ladd.—This machine consists of four bar electro-magnets, firmly secured to the corners of a stout iron plate, forming the base of the instrument. To the top of these is secured a circular brass plate carrying the break-revolving armature, &c. The connexions are so arranged with the break that the magnetism is excited at the opposite corners alternately. The armature is formed of elliptical plates of soft iron, from which peculiar form during each quarter of a revolution it approaches two of the electro-magnets; the instant the major axis is in a line with the magnet the current is changed to the other two, and this is repeated four times in each revolution. By means of a wheel and screw the power is communicated to a shaft. The whole machine occupies a space of 6 in. cube, and when worked with a small battery it exerts a very considerable power.

SECTION B.

On the Slaking of Quick-lime. By Dr. Davy.—Dr. Davy read a paper on the above subject. In some experiments which the author had made on the slaking of lime—as its conversion into a hydrate is commonly called—he had noticed certain results new to him, and of which he gave a brief account. It is well known that, as soon as water is added to, and absorbed by, well-burnt lime fresh from the kiln, an immediate union takes place, the mass becoming broken up and falling into powder, with the production of much heat and steam; but, if the lime has been kept ex-

posed to the air for two or three days, during which time it absorbs a small quantity of water, without at all disintegrating, the same rapid union is not witnessed, without the addition of water sufficient to form a hydrate. On the contrary, some minutes will elapse before the combination takes place; and the Doctor finds there is a similar retardation of action from other causes. The result of some experiments recently made by the author warrants the conclusion that lime is capable of uniting feebly with less water than is required to form the hydrate, that consisting of one proportion of each, the weaker compound containing probably two proportions of lime. Considering the high temperature produced in the act of union, and the quantity of steam generated, the author suggests that the formation of the hydrate may be applied to some useful purpose, such as the blasting of rocks, and, if successful, might be especially useful in collieries as a substitute for gunpowder. The few trials he had instituted with a view to this application had not answered his expectations. His experiments, however, had been made on sandstone, and he hoped that they would be repeated in a colliery.

On the Impurities contained in Lead, and their influence in its technical uses. By Mr. W. Baker.—The author has introduced an oxidizing agent for effecting the softening of slag-lead as it is tapped from the blast furnace, the impurities which render it hard being sulphur, antimony, and arsenic. The softened lead is treated by Pattinson's process for the concentration of silver. It is highly important for certain technical uses that lead should be practically free from copper, and for this purpose it is placed in diluted nitric acid, the effect being that the lead oxidizes before the copper, and a reddish mass covers the surface of the lead as it dissolves.

On the Minerals and Salts found in Coal-Pits. By Messrs. J. Daglish and R. C. Clapham.—The writers observed that, in conducting the extensive coal-mining operations in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, many interesting minerals are met with other than coal, which are little noticed by the mine-adventurers, as they do not bear directly on the material sought for. Some of these substances have been found simultaneously with the coal, or at least at periods far removed from the present time, whilst others are of recent formation. Having had favourable opportunities for obtaining specimens, the authors give a minute description of their appearance, chemical constitution, mode of formation and action on each other, treating them in the following order:—(1) Coal and the rocks adjoining, and formed nearly simultaneously with it; (2) the foreign substances found in coal; and (3) the salts formed by decomposition and recombination. One of the most striking peculiarities of the northern coal-field is the variety in the economic quality of the various beds of coal, the same seam being, in different parts, of a household, gas, coking, and steam quality; and this without any apparent alteration in its chemical constituents save in the ash, probably arising from a different manner of combination of elements, or in mechanical structure. The rocks adjoining the coal consist chiefly of bituminous and non-bituminous shales, sandstone, ironstone, and limestone; while the foreign substances consist chiefly of carbonate of lime, sulphate of potash and soda, oxide or sulphate of iron, lead, copper, arsenic, alumina, baryta, magnesia, silica, bitumen, &c. Through the rocks connected with the coal water is constantly percolating. This, becoming charged with various salts in its passage through the upper strata, induces decomposition of many of the previously mentioned substances, forming new combinations. These are, in some cases, found in solutions of various densities, sometimes in crystallized masses of great purity, and, at other times, in layers deposited from solution or by evaporation.

On Impurities in Lead. By Dr. Zenner.—This communication referred to a peculiar effect of molecular motion in separating impurities from metals—lead being instanced. The writer classified the conditions and forms under which the forces which cause these motions are exerted, and under which such phenomena exhibit themselves, as under: First, when the substances have to be brought into a fluent state by dissolving them in water, alcohol, &c., for the purpose of crystallization or for dialysis, as shown by the beautiful researches of Professor Graham. Secondly, when the substances are brought into a fluid state by heat, as is usually done with metals—such as lead, antimony, &c.—when it is intended to crystallize them for their purification; but the most remarkable instances are those in which the motion of molecules takes

place without there being such facilities afforded to the mobility, as in the previous division, the substance remaining in a solid state. The third division was where the change was produced by mechanical means, as is shown by the change of malleable fibrous iron by means of concussion into a crystalline and brittle form. Fourthly, the existing cause may be chemical action, of which hitherto only a few, but those very interesting, instances have been noticed. Another instance of molecular motion under the excitement of chemical action observed in the manufacture of white-lead by the Dutch process, as used in this country, is the object of the paper. Thin sheets of metallic lead are exposed at a temperature rarely exceeding 180 degs. Fahr. to the action of the atmospheric air, mixed with the vapour of acetic acid and carbonic acid. They are converted into carbonate of lead; but, when the lead used for this purpose has not the necessary purity, there are observable in the parts oxidized and converted into carbonate of lead, layers of different tints, and especially the thin layer nearest to the remaining portion of metallic lead, shows a decided difference in colour, being darker, and generally of a reddish-grey hue, arising from the oxides of iron, copper, &c.

On Zinc, Nickel, and Cobalt in Cleveland Ironstone. By Mr. J. Pattinson.—A few pieces of zinc-blende having been occasionally found in the mines, filling up small crevices in the ironstone, lead to the conclusion that the zinc must be somewhat uniformly diffused throughout the deposit. In order to ascertain this, the author obtained a sample from the main seam of the Upleatham mines, and, after examining it carefully to see that it contained no visible pieces of zinc-blende, sought for the presence of zinc in the usual manner. From this sample an amount of oxide of zinc equal to 0.32 of a grain of zinc per lb. of ironstone, or about 10 grains per ton, was obtained. In searching for zinc, indications of the presence of nickel and cobalt were also obtained. A quantitative analysis showed that the ironstone contained 0.72 of a grain of nickel, and 0.42 of a grain of cobalt, per pound. In smelting, the principal portion of these two metals will be reduced to the metallic state, and will accompany the iron, although it is probable that the peculiar bluish colour which the furnace slag sometimes possesses may be partly owing to minute quantities of cobalt carried away with the slag. The author has estimated the amounts of nickel and cobalt contained in pig-iron, malleable iron, and puddling furnace cinder, all of which were produced from Cleveland ironstone. In each case four ounces of the sample were operated upon. They contained as follows:—

	Pig-Iron.	Malleable Iron.	Puddling Furnace Cinder.
Grains of nickel per lb.	1.88	1.56	0.13
Grains of cobalt per lb.	0.32	0.24	0.062
Per centage of nickel	0.027	0.002	0.0015
Per centage of cobalt	0.004	0.003	0.0009

The samples were taken at different periods of time, and from entirely different batches of iron. An admixture of nickel with iron is said to improve the quality of the latter; but it is scarcely probable that either nickel or cobalt in the above proportions will affect the quality of the iron appreciably. These results are interesting, however, as affording another illustration of the wide diffusion throughout nature of comparatively rare substances.

On Deposits in Blast Furnaces. By Mr. J. Pattinson.—A substance, in fine powder, varying in colour from blackish-grey to almost white, is deposited in the large tubes used for conveying the waste gases of iron smelting furnaces to the boilers and heating stoves, where they are economized. The deposit at present in question had been derived from a mixture of Upleatham and Rosedale ironstones with Weardale blue limestone and South Durham cokes, smelted in the furnace some considerable time previously. The deposit was of a dark-grey colour, and was impalpably fine. Analysis determined its constituents as follows:—

Protoxide of iron	14.22 per cent.
Oxide of zinc	10.48 "
Sulphide of zinc	13.70 "
Alumina	8.20 "
Lime	12.32 "
Magnesia	5.03 "
Chloride of sodium	4.74 "
Ammonia	0.70 "
Thallium	trace
Sulphuric acid	3.18 "
Free sulphur	0.17 "
Silica	22.60 "
Carbonaceous matter	4.50 "
	99.84

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

SECTION C.

On Artificially-produced Quartzites. By Mr. Alexander Bryson.—The author gave in detail the results of experiments he had lately made with certain silicious minerals. A brown crystal of Cairngorm quartz, exposed to the heat of a brick kiln for six days, lost its carbon and came out white, having, nevertheless, increased in specific gravity from 2.6458 to 2.6571. A *amethyst* treated in a like manner became changed into opal; red granite of Peterhead so exposed turned white, but black basalts came out red, and the colour of Arran pitchstones was found to be permanent. He also exhibited a slice of silicified monocotyledonous wood with annular layers, in which the crystals of silica were observed to have broken up the tissues of the plant. Referring to the question of fluid in silicious rocks, he believed that no cavity had been filled at a higher temperature than 94°.

Mr. Sorby, remarking that nearly the whole series of silicious rocks, from lavas to quartzites, contained fluid cavities, considered that the amount of fluid in a cavity depended partly upon temperature and partly upon pressure. In reply to Mr. Bryson, who asked what pressure could have been exercised upon a cavity in a crystal taken from the interior lining of a hollow geode, he said that atmospheric pressure was an important force in the determination of the subject. He was still of opinion that granite and some other silicious rocks must have been formed at a much higher temperature than 94°, though the agencies may only have been heated water, or steam, and heat evolved by pressure.

On the Deposit of the Gravel, Sand, and Loam with Flint Implements at St. Acheul. By Professor Phillips, F.R.S.—A recent visit paid by the author to the valley-gravels of the Somme valley had led him to believe that insufficient notice had been taken, in the scheme drawn out to determine their age, of those phenomena of river-action which would tend to change the relative positions of the gravel-layers, so that flint implements found at the bottom might formerly have existed near the top. The implements were undoubtedly of the age of the gravel-beds; but he threw out a suggestion that, inasmuch as the existing slopes of the gravel-beaches on either side the river were towards it, in a declination of from two and a half to one and a half degrees, instead of being inclined away from the stream towards the bluffs, there had been an elevation of the country in certain lines, corresponding in direction with those described by the rivers of Northern France across the chalk. He thought, therefore, that the antiquity of the flint-implement-bearing gravel, relatively to that of the loams, sands, and gravels which now lay upon it, could not definitely be established until it could be clearly shown that the apparent *bouleversement* of materials which formed the present river-banks was not the result of the under-cutting action of the stream during the gradual rise of the country; and, though the age of their deposition was comparatively a modern one, in no period was it safe to exclude disturbances affecting the crust of the earth.

The President called on Professor Phillips to give them another communication, which was intimately connected with the subject.

Professor Phillips then made a statement respecting the drift-beds at Mundesley, Norfolk, remarking that he did so to confirm some views which were of the greatest importance in reasoning with regard to the antiquity of mankind, and at the same time of suggesting a mode of consideration which he hoped could be followed up. The district on the coast of Norfolk, where the cliffs formed the glacial, post-glacial, and pre-glacial periods, had become famous owing to the investigations of Mr. Taylor a few years ago. Some thirty years ago in Yorkshire, below the boulder clay, there was found a quantity of flint and chalk gravel which contained the bones of elephants, horses, and other creatures. Soon afterwards he became acquainted with this similar discovery in Norfolk. He thought it was possible to account for these deposits by the introduction of the tide at different levels, and that it was not at all necessary to suppose that the coast had been disturbed in order to account for the level of the marine shells. He was inclined to think that all those strata were to be put together as the deposit of one period; and he thought Norwich Crag was too local a name to apply to so remarkable a set of deposits.

The Rev. S. W. King explained the remarkable elevations and depressions which the coast of Norfolk had undergone during the periods referred to, and agreed with Professor Phillips that the Norwich Crag was but one deposit of a series, probably contemporaneous in time.

The President said that it was only during the last few years that this series had engaged attention. In the main facts, as they might be taken by the public, geologists were pretty well agreed; but, nevertheless, the results to be deduced were so momentous in regard to the history of man, that they must be obliged to gentlemen who devoted not only days but even years to the elaboration of the details. Professor Phillips differed in no great degree as to his facts from Sir C. Lyell; but as to the explanation of these phenomena and the physical agencies by which they had been produced there were differences of opinion, some attributing the present position of these curious strata to the erosive action of water, and some to elevations which we knew from other sources the whole of these countries had been subjected to within a recent period.

On the Alluvial Accumulation in the Valley of the Somme and Ouse. By Mr. R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, F.R.S.—The object of the paper was to show that these two river valleys belonged to areas over which the geological changes had differed so greatly that, at present, comparisons could not be made; that the materials of the gravel-beds of the Ouse had, like those of all the rivers of the east of England, been derived from the "boulder formation;" and that the state of the animal remains indicated that they belonged to the fauna of the period antecedent to the boulder clay;—consequently that, should it be proved that flint implements were to be met with in the Bedford gravel-beds, it would not prove that the *Elephas primigenius* and its associates were contemporaneous with man. The valley of the Somme was shown to belong to an area which lay beyond the "boulder formation"—that the series of alluvial beds differed greatly in respect of the physical conditions under which they had originated, yet that they indicated a definite order of succession, and implied a vast lapse of past time; in each of these flint implements have been said to have been found. The only evidence on this point which the author considers to be reliable is that with respect to the Champ de Mars, near Abbeville, where the beds belonged to the most recent portion of the alluvial series of the Somme, in the "subaërial" accumulations. The author further showed that there is no sufficient evidence of a post-glacial elephantine period, as also that the Somme valley could never have been the line of drainage of a vast river, but that the phenomena of river alluvia at great elevations are to be accounted for by physical changes of definite date.

Sir Charles Lyell expressed pleasure at the small amount of divergence which appeared to exist between the conclusions of Professor Phillips and those which Mr. Prestwich and himself had arrived at. He admitted a possible, and even probable elevation of the country, and had no objection to suppose that, after the country had been for some time in that state at which the gravels and sands were formed, there was some elevatory movement, during which the river was able to cut the land down, and so form the inferior, or low-level gravel; but it did not appear to him that the adoption of this view made any important difference. Mr. Godwin-Austen had endeavoured to do away with the argument in favour of the antiquity of man by supposing that the mammalian remains found in the Bedford gravel, which was about thirty feet above the level of the sea, were derived from an elder gravel: so that the discovery of flint implements in these gravels would not be any proof of the contemporaneity of man with the extinct mammalia. Such an objection might be made to almost any river-bed, for rivers were constantly ploughing up their channels. It was perfectly true with regard to the Severn, which was constantly undermining its banks, and redispersing the older-laid material; but, as a general rule, if mammalian bones were found buried in gravel, the inference was that they were of the age of that deposit. If a geologist wished to draw a contrary conclusion, he was bound to show where the old formation was out of which the extinct bones were derived. No such formation existed under the area covered by the Bedford drift.

Dr. Falconer could not accept the views of Mr. Godwin-Austen as to the mammalian remains in the implement-bearing gravels having been derived, like the inorganic materials, from a pre-existing age. No two mammalian faunas could be more unlike than those of the pre- and post-glacial ages. The Miocene Tertiary was marked by an exuberance of pachydermatous animals, and an excessively small development of ruminantia. Then, after a lapse of time so great that 1700 feet of strata had been formed in Europe, the Miocene

mastodon dies out, giving place to two elephants and some colossal forms of deer; but still there was a marked absence of bovine animals. Immediately after the glacial submergence, new conditions of the surface set in, river-terraces and valley-gravels were accumulated from the pre-glacial material, but the organic contents of these were not those of the older beaches. All their characteristic types were wanting; instead of *Rhinoceros Etruscus*, *Elephas meridionalis*, and the larger deer, we had *Bos priscus* and *primigenius*, the musk ox, and the reindeer, and these bones often in a perfectly fresh condition—not rubbed, and scratched, and polished by ice-friction, as were the relics of the older time. So fresh and complete were these mammalian bones, that from a gravel at Folkestone, in exact parallelism with those of the Somme valley and of the valley of the Ouse at Bedford, he had obtained an entire fore-limb of *Hippopotamus*.

On certain Markings on the Horns of Megaceros Hibernicus. By Mr. Beete Jukes, F.R.S.—Two large portions of bone, found at a depth of forty feet in a peat bog near Longford, were indented near the middle with depressions, arising, in the author's opinion, from pressure exerted from above while they lay at right angles, one upon the other.

This explanation provoked a lively discussion. Dr. Falconer said that he had arrived at a diametrically opposite conclusion. Bones of reindeer, cut in precisely a similar manner, had been found in various bone-caves, the *rationale* of the markings being that the strong extensor tendon had been removed by sawing it away from the bone, just as the Esquimaux do at the present day. The "cross-hatching" marks, often to be seen on such mammalian bones, were undoubtedly produced by human weapons. Natural pressure would not have removed the strong outer layer of the bone, and preserved the weak, cancellated interior. Professors Rupert Jones, Tyndall, and Wyvill Thomson concurred with Dr. Falconer as to the artificial character of the indented cuts—Sir W. Armstrong and Mr. Sorby taking the opposite side of the question.

On the Discovery of Elephant and other Mammalian Remains in Oxfordshire. By Mr. George E. Roberts.—A considerable number of elephant and other mammalian bones have recently been met with in a cutting upon a new line of railway passing through Thame, in Oxfordshire. By the kindness of Mr. J. J. Wilkinson, a gentleman connected with that line, a large portion of those exhumed have been forwarded to the Geological Society. They were taken from a coarse rubbly gravel, mixed with stiff clay, about 13 feet from the surface. The section forwarded by Mr. Wilkinson gives a surface-clay, lightish yellow in colour, and with a sandy bottom 11 feet in thickness, lying upon the gravel, the average thickness of which is 2 feet 6 inches, and which passes downwards into a light-coloured sand. About ten feet down in the clay a vase was found of coarse earthenware full of small bones; and just above the gravel another vase of coarse brown ware. The gravel extended linearly for 60 yards, and was slightly dome-shaped. Part of the bones have been submitted to Dr. Falconer, who has recognised *Elephas primigenius* of the Siberian type—teeth and other remains rather abundant; *Elephas antiquus*; a large species of *Bos* (*primigenius*? or *priscus*?)—top of radius, tibia, and horn core; many bones and teeth of *Equus Caballus fossilis*, including a finely-preserved tibia of great size, and a portion of another still larger; and some good fragmentary specimens of the horns of *Cervus elephas*. Still more important mammalian remains have been obtained by Mr. Codrington, F.G.S.

Dr. Falconer pointed out the large size of the horse-bones obtained.

SECTION D.

Shetland Dredging Report. Part II. By the Rev. Alfred Merle Norman.—The first part of this report, by Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., contained an account of the mollusca obtained during the expedition; the present had reference to the other branches of marine zoology. In passing the crustacea under review, the author mentioned *Craugon trispinosus*, *Nika edulis*, *Doryphorus Gordoni*, and two undescribed *Cumidæ* as additions to the Shetland fauna; several species which were new to science when found in 1861 were rediscovered this year; and an addition was made to the extraordinary animals included in the tribe *Sacculinacea*, which has of late years attracted so much attention. The new species referred to was found parasitic upon the abdomen of *Pandalus Thompsoni*, and was named by the author *Peltogaster pandali*.

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

Another addition to the British fauna was *Brachiella rostrata* (Kroyer), a crustacean which is parasitic on the Holibut. The following additions were made to the already ample list of Shetland Echinodermata, some of which were previously unrecorded as British: *Ophiura Sarsii* and *affinis* (Lutken); *Porania pulvillus*; *Cucumaria elongata* and *Hyndmanni*, *Thyone fusus* and *Psolus squamatus*. In addition to many of the very rare, but previously-known, Shetland Polyzoa, there were procured the several Celleporidae described by Mr. Alder in a previous paper, and also *Cellepora avicularis*, *Arachnidium hippothoides*, *Pedicellaria gracilis*, together with a new *Membranipora*—*M. echinata*. Many interesting Actinozoa, Hydrozoa, and Sponges were commented on, and two new Zoophytes described—*Tuboclava Cornucopiae* and *Eudendrium annulatum*. The sand dredged was found to be excessively rich in Foraminifera, and had yielded the eighteen forms named in Mr. Brady's paper as new to Britain. In the course of the paper the author described some wonderful caves which he had visited. These caves are situated in Burrasfirth, the most beautiful as well as the most northern of the Voes of Shetland. The profusion of animal life which they contained was even greater than that of the famous Gouliot caves of Serk. The paper concluded with a description of the habitat of *Arenaria Norvegica* and *Cerastium nigrescens*—two plants which are only found in a very confined area on the southern slope of a serpentine hill in the Island of Unst. It was remarked that there appeared to be a connexion between the growth of the *Arenaria* and the occurrence of chromate of iron, as the plant was only gathered on or close by heaps of this scarce mineral, or on the cart-track along which the chromate was conveyed to the sea.

Description of a new Plant House. By Mr. T. Bewley. Communicated by Mr. N. B. Ward, F.R.S.—The principal feature was a double roof, by means of which the heat was retained to such an extent that it took several nights of severe frost to bring down the temperature from 52 to 48 degrees. The effect of this arrangement upon some plants was really wonderful, and it enabled the author to grow tropical plants towards the roof, while plants requiring a more temperate atmosphere were grown below.

A Brief Account of the Cliffs of Mohir, Co. Clare. By Mr. N. B. Ward, F.R.S.

On the Occurrence of the Sperm Whale (*Physeter Macrocephalus*) at Wick. By Mr. C. W. Peach.—The specimen described was found floating off Caithness, and was taken possession of as a "Royal Fish." Any whale cast ashore which cannot be drawn by three bullocks on a four-wheeled cart being claimed by the Crown.

Notice of a Monstrosity in a Whiting. By Mr. C. W. Rose.—The fish, which was exhibited to the Section, had three eyes, two in their natural position, and one between the two. He believed *lusus naturæ* amongst fish very rare, a great authority upon the subject mentioning only two such malformations—in one case a contraction of the upper jaw, and in the other an elongation of the lower. As a proof of the rarity of these occurrences, it was only necessary to bear in mind that, amongst the thousands of whiting brought in, and the hundreds of thousands of mackerel and herring, this was the only instance of the kind of which there was any note.

The President thought it unfortunate that this fish had not been examined anatomically.

Mr. C. Spence Bate stated that he had come across a specimen of the dog-fish with the posterior portion cut off and divided into two fins.

SUB-SECTION D.

On the Blood in Relation to the Question, Is Ammonia one of its Normal Constituents? By Dr. Davy.—Of the many questions relating to the blood, the author observed that there were two which have lately occupied much attention—one as to the coagulation of the fluid, whether owing to the escape of ammonia; the other, whether the blood in its healthy state contains volatile ammonia? Referring to the first question, he stated his reasons for answering it in the negative. The second question he thinks it more difficult to answer. Its solution he attempts experimentally. The conclusions arrived at from the experiments described in the paper are the following:—1. The experiments are confirmatory of the inference that the coagulation of the blood is not owing to the escape of ammonia. 2. They are favourable to the conclusion that the blood generally contains a small proportion of ammonia. 3. The ammonia which is found in the air respired in respiration and in insensible cutaneous perspiration is derived from the blood, and is yielded in union with car-

bonic acid. 4. The proportion of the volatile alkali is greater in venous than in arterial blood. 5. In the blood of the Batrachians, and of other animals in which the aëration of this fluid is less perfect than in birds and mammalia of higher temperature, the quantity of the alkali is proportionally greater.

On the Renal Organ—the so-called Water System in the Nudibranchiate Molluscs. By Mr. A. Hancock.

On the Renal Organ in the Aplysia. By Dr. Rolleston, F.R.S.—This paper was illustrated by a drawing which showed the orifice of the organ underneath the inferent branchial vessel. The author said that, so far as he knew, the outlet of the renal organ, or organ of Bojanus, had never before been either figured or described in the *Aplysia*. Just where the efferent branchial vessel entered the auricle, a single sympathetic ganglion was figured. This ganglion, the author said, might be seen from the outside, and without injuring the animal's integument. It had never before been figured, though it afforded such an easy demonstration of the existence of a sympathetic system in the mollusca; but he believed its existence had been pointed out by Messrs. Hancock and Embleton in their memoir on *Doris*.

On the Means of Passing Unharmful through Noxious Gases or Vapours. By Dr. White.

The author remarked that it sometimes happens that a person can do some useful act amidst irrespirable gas; and it will doubtless occur to every one that the chief use of the apparatus described will be amidst the choke or after-damp (carbonic acid gas) of a mine, immediately after an explosion, and before the mine can be supplied with pure air. But there are other occasions for its use, as in houses on fire, where the smoke prevents the entrance of an unprotected person; in chambers, where poisonous gases are being evolved from matter in process of chemical change; in sulphur mines, and wherever a person desires to breathe pure air in a vitiated atmosphere. The author then described the known means of entering and breathing foul air. The apparatus which Dr. White has constructed for "enabling a person to breathe in noxious gas" differs essentially from any heretofore used. If any person will keep his mouth closed, and by closing and opening either nostrils, so that he shall inhale by one alone, and exhale by the other alternately, and then insert a pipe into the nostril by which he inhales, he will understand the method of breathing with the apparatus. It consists of two pipes fixed in a metal covering, which is placed over the nose and mouth. Each of these pipes is furnished with a valve of vulcanized india-rubber, one of which is fixed so that it can be moved only inwards, and the other only outwards. These valves are elastic, and of so light a material that they are opened and shut by the force of the air, moved to and fro in the act of breathing; and, therefore, when the air passes through these pipes, the person inhales only through one pipe, and exhales through the other. Having the end of that by which he breathes in a pure atmosphere, the air which enters the lungs is pure, though the person is surrounded by noxious vapour. This inhaling pipe may draw its supply from the open air at any distance from the body, or it may be supplied from a bag carried on the body. Sometimes one method and sometimes the other will be most convenient. The exhaled air passes through its pipe into the surrounding foul atmosphere. The flexible valve of the exhaling pipe completely prevents ingress of the surrounding gas; and, therefore, the pipe is short; it need not be more than half-an-inch in length. The part of the apparatus described, and called the "orinatal cover" and air-pipes, is fixed in that part of a hood which covers the face. A tippet, made of waterproof cloth, is joined to the hood. Two circular pieces of glass are fixed in the hood for enabling the man to see. Every part of this air-proof hood where the metal is fixed is watertight. When this apparatus is about to be used, a soft, thick kerchief is to be wrapped smoothly round the neck. The hood and tippet is then put on. A band bound round the head and face over the hood, to keep the orinatal cover in its place, with a kerchief bound round the neck over the tippet, to prevent any foul air passing under it, the waistcoat and coat should then be buttoned and secured over the tippet for the same purpose. The means are so simple, and seem so slight, that a man may naturally hesitate to enter a poisonous gas with such protection; but, if the apparatus be water-tight (which should be tested by trial with water, just before using it), he need not fear. Dr. White has tried it repeatedly in the fumes of burning sulphur, in the sight of many witnesses, and it has never failed.

Further Observations on the Normal Position of the Epiglottis. By Dr. Gibb.—When this subject was brought before the Association last year, it was the generally-received opinion that the epiglottis in the healthy state was always erect and perpendicular. Its peculiar structure favoured this view. The examination of 300 healthy persons up to the month of October 1862 has shown the author that, in a certain percentage, the cartilage was in a semipendent, transverse, oblique, or nearly quite horizontal position. This was during passive examination, independently of the act of swallowing, of phonation, or of any motion in the structures of the throat, and carefully observed when the tongue was protruded forward and held outside the mouth. Up to the present time, he had examined as many as 680 persons, of various ages and sex, all more or less in perfect health, or nearly approaching to it, and the percentage, curiously enough, remained the same—namely, eleven; that is, eleven persons out of every 100 individuals possess an epiglottis whose position is not erect. This striking difference between an erect and a pendent epiglottis is a question of the highest importance in everything appertaining to voice and throat, whether in health or disease. The pendent condition of the epiglottis is sometimes congenital, and, when it occurs in the young, there was great danger to life during their passage through the diseases of childhood, especially those likely to involve the throat. As vaccination in the young is a preventive or modifier of small-pox, so may the knowledge of the condition of the epiglottis act as a safe-guard in the treatment of diseases of the throat, more particularly in such terrible affections as croup, diphtheria, and the different forms of oedema of the glottis from scarlet fever or other disease.

On the Voluntary Closing of the Glottis independently of the Act of Breathing. By Dr. Gibb.

—The object of this paper was to prove that the muscles of the larynx were voluntary. If the breath was temporarily held for a few seconds, and by the will the little muscles acted upon which supply the larynx, the glottis could be opened and shut at pleasure. This action could be seen with the laryngoscope in a series of experiments which Dr. Gibb had performed upon himself; and they satisfactorily proved that the muscles of the larynx are voluntary, and wholly under the control of the will, in most, if not all, individuals.

On the Ligamentous Action of the Long Muscles in Man and other Animals. By Dr. Cleland.

The author pointed out that, in the human subject, maximum flexion of the hip-joint could not be obtained along with full extension of the knee, on account of the shortness of the hamstring muscles; and so also maximum flexion of the ankle-joint, along with full extension of the knee, was prevented by the shortness of the gastrocnemius muscle. This limitation of movements by the shortness of muscles, he said, was best seen in the humeral region of the horse, where it was so great that very little flexion or extension of the shoulder could occur without a corresponding movement at the elbow; well-marked instances of similar interdependence of joints were to be found in other parts of the horse, and also in other animals—e.g., in the legs and wings of birds. He proceeded to show that movements of that description compelled in the humeral region of the horse were exactly those most frequently and usefully employed by human beings; that the shoulder and elbow were usually flexed and extended together; that likewise in walking, leaping, &c., flexion and extension of the hip, knee, and ankle went together; that in those movements the long muscles were not alternately contracted and extended, but kept in a state of medium contraction, very slightly altering their length, and were, therefore, evidently not the muscles which produced those movements. On the other hand, it was shown that a muscle passing over two joints, if maintaining a definite length, would cause another muscle passing over only one of them to act upon both. It was argued, that in the movements referred to, the long muscles gave force, but not velocity.

On the Reciprocal Action between Plants and Gases. By Mr. R. Garner.

—In this paper the author brought forward the subject of the natural inhalations and exhalations of plants, and of the effects on vegetation of certain contaminations of the atmosphere, such as occur in coal and mining districts, consisting for the most part of sulphurous and hydrochloric acids, and of ammonia. Different plants have different susceptibilities for such influence, and the greater or less impurity of the atmosphere may, indeed, be shown from the effects on plants. Thus, the rhododendron will flourish in an air fatal to the common laurel;

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

wheat will luxuriate when a holly or oak will die. The paper gave the result of experiments on plants by means of gases, &c., applied to the leaves and roots. Some plants which appear naturally to luxuriate in the coal strata—as the oak, holly, or some ferns—will die when the mines begin to be worked. Fortunately, annuals suffer least; for instance, corn and wheat do well where nothing else can, and perhaps the exhalations in question might even tend to ripen them.

On the Physiological Action of the Uterus in Parturition. By Dr. Donkin.—A purely technical paper.

On the Condition of the Uterus after Delivery in certain of the Mammalia. By Professor Rolleston, F.R.S.—An abstract of this paper has appeared in the *Medical Times*, to which we must refer our readers.

SECTION E.

On Some Facts respecting the Great Lakes of North America. By Mr. J. A. Lapham.—This paper, though short, contained much information of a very interesting character, some having reference to the phenomenon on Lake Michigan described as the lunar tides.

Professor Hennessy differed from the author in ascribing the elevation and depression of the waters of Lake Michigan to lunar influences, and attributed it to atmospheric changes acting on the surface of the lake.

On some Curiosities of Physical Geography in the Ionian Isles. By Professor Ansted, F.R.S.—The Ionian Islands and the main-land of Greece abound, said Professor Ansted, with matters of interest to the geographer. Among them are: 1. Valleys and circular depressions receiving drainage, but without apparent outlet. These abound in Corfu, Santa Maura, and Cephalonia. They occur also in Zante, rendering the islands less healthy than they would otherwise be. They are, beyond doubt, results of the peculiarly cracked and open condition of the limestone rock of which the whole of the islands may be said to be made up. 2. In-flowing currents of sea-water. Very clearly connected with the same condition of the rock is the curious phenomena presented near the town of Argostoli, the capital of Cephalonia. The town is on a low steep of cracked and cavernous limestone, a foot or two above the highest ordinary level of the sea, on one shore of a small creek, separated by a higher ridge of similar limestone from the Gulf of Argostoli. There is hardly more than a few inches perceptible tide in this part of the Mediterranean, and even in this creek the rise, though multiplied, is small. At four places close to the town there are small inlets or cracks, a few feet wide, entering some hundred yards into the land, and terminating in broken, rocky, cavernous spaces. Instead of the ordinary phenomena of the fresh water running over the land to the sea, we have here the reversed phenomena of the sea coming in by these crevices, running for some distance over the land, and finally entering and becoming lost in the earth. It is nothing unusual in limestone countries to find water disappearing into the earth; but it is certainly exceptional that this should be sea-water, and that it should continue permanently. It is not unusual to see the vine—especially the grape-vine—growing and flourishing on piles of loose, angular limestone, without the smallest particle of visible soil. The moisture required by the roots is no doubt supplied by constant evaporation from the water underground. It goes on so long as there is any moisture left, and the hotter and drier the limestone at the surface, the more readily is the supply sucked up.

Travels with Captain Speke from Zanzibar to the Sources of the Nile. By Captain Grant.—We have already fully recorded the discoveries of Speke and Grant. The following contributions to Nile literature—some of them extracts from letters—were also communicated:—

Short Account of Old Maps of Africa. By Mr. J. Hogg.

Travels towards the Sources of the Nile. By Signor Miani.—M. Miani indicated some trifling matters in which he asserted that the geography of the explorers was at fault, and concluded by expressing a hope that the Emperor of Austria would grant him money to make another expedition to ascertain whether he or they were wrong.

Exploration of Certain Affluents of the Nile. By Baron von Heuglin.

Adventures in Search of Captains Speke and Grant. By Consul Petherick.

SECTION F.

On the Sanitary Condition of the Troops in India. By Dr. Camps.—As this paper consisted

of extracts from the Reports of the Commission on the sanitary state of the army in India, we need only allude to the discussion. Dr. Bird did not believe in the excellence of the barracks; and much of the mortality was caused by ill-ventilated barracks and the filthy cesspools in the midst of them. He believed that remedial measures would cause life to be preserved in India as well as in any other country. He held that the respiratory functions of the human body could be acclimatized to a warm region; but that it is impossible to acclimatize any human body to miasmata. Dr. Hunt entirely disagreed with Dr. Bird on the subject of acclimatization. There was a physiological change produced, but it was not acclimatization, but the gradual production of disease. With regard to the fact of the mortality being put down to intemperance and immorality, he must say he could find no evidence of it. Throughout the whole of Bengal there was not the third generation of Europeans; his conclusion was, that the only way to create a decrement of mortality among the troops would be the selection of men suitable for the climate. Colonel Sykes defended the commission from the statements of Dr. Bird.

Report of the Committee on Technical and Scientific Evidence in Courts of Law.—Mr. Webster reported that the committee had been in communication, through the Rev. Vernon Harcourt and himself, with Lord Brougham, Lord Wensleydale, and Sir Wm. Erle (the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas), and other persons likely to promote the object of the report on technical and scientific evidence in the courts of law; that the subject had during the present year been brought before the Law Amendment Society, and discussed at considerable length; and that the forthcoming report of the Patent Law Commission would probably advert to one branch of the subject, and lead to the first step of legislation thereon. He suggested the re-appointment of the committee for the purpose of communicating with the Lord Chancellor, in order to induce his lordship either to introduce or support a bill on the subject during the next session of Parliament. Mr. Webster stated further that the general feeling of the committee was this—that in a certain class of cases requiring scientific evidence, and the use of experts, it would be expedient to give the option to parties concerned of dispensing with a jury, as, in a large class of cases, to instruct twelve men in the jury-box as well as the Court in a matter in which very few of them had any previous knowledge, incurred a great waste of time and much trouble, and experience showed how great was the inconsistency of decisions grounded on this kind of evidence. It was therefore considered that, in scientific cases, facts would be better got at by a judge and set of experts. Several eminent men approved of such a measure, and there was no doubt that something would be done on the subject.

On the Military Budgets of English and French Armies for 1863-4, statistically compared. By Colonel Sykes, M.P.—The author showed, by a series of elaborate returns, that the total effective English army was 147,118—that of the French 355,187; the cost per head of the effective and non-effective English, numbering 147,118 men, was £94. 1s. 1½d.; while the French effective and non-effective forces of 400,000 was £43. 9s. 4d. per head. The cost of the British manufacturing department was £6. 10s. per head, against £2. 15s. 10d.; military stores (British), per head, £5. 14s.; French, £3. 0s. 2d.; purchase of small arms (British), 14s. 4½d., against 5s. 8d.; British military education, £1. 3s. 5d.; French, 7s. 1d.; administration of the British army (Secretary of State and Commander-in-Chief's department), £1. 8s. 11d.; French, 6s. 11½d.; Government staff (British), per individual, £304. 5s.; French, £390; clothing (British), £4. 0s. 2d., against £1. 19s. 11d. French. Colonel Sykes gave further details showing the great difference in the amount of estimates required for the support of the British and French armies. He had received a communication from a friend of high position, and fully acquainted with military matters, who, after making inquiries in the proper quarters, was of opinion that the administration of French military affairs was in a very healthy state indeed, and had exercised a most beneficial influence on the political condition of the country. No Englishman would for a moment begrudge the proper means of securing the respectability, the gentlemanly bearing, the self-respect of the common soldier even; but Englishmen did wish that, whatever public money was given for that purpose, should be devoted in the most economical manner to the purposes for which it was given.

The President said he should have expected the English soldiers to cost more than the French soldiers, because they were better clothed; and at the same time he should think that the greater the number of soldiers the less would be the proportionate cost. The difference in the cost of the two armies seemed, however, to be a very great one; but he had no reason to think that the heavy charge of the English army was at all caused by speculation.

Captain Galton thought much of the difference might be explained.

On the Difference between Irish and English Poor-Law. By Dr. Hancock.—He said that the difference between the Irish and English poor-laws was most material. The statistics of the distressed districts show the extent to which able-bodied men can and do get relief. There was a very simple proof that the English poor-law could not be adopted in Ireland. The Poor-Law Amendment Act, in 1854, was passed with the intention of abolishing all out-door relief to the able-bodied; but, when it began to be extended to the manufacturing districts in the north of England, this was found to be impracticable, and the attempt was given up. The great intercourse which takes place between England and Ireland leads to the labouring population of Ireland spending part of their lives in one country and part in the other. It is manifest that the establishing of a different rule by law as to the mode of treating labourers engaged in the same trade when suffering from the same calamity is just such a cause as would be calculated to contribute in some degree to feelings of discontent. There can be no doubt that a great deal of disturbance connected with land in Ireland, particularly the more violent part of it, has been caused by the attempt of many proprietors to convert the Irish peasant occupiers into farm-labourers, in view of copying what they see in England and Scotland. Those who do so, if they wish to succeed, should carry out the whole of the English system of agricultural management. If they omit such an important element as the poor-law they cannot expect to be successful—at any rate, it is obvious that Irish proprietors should not be restrained by law from managing the relief of their poor labourers exactly as English proprietors do.

The President remarked upon the astonishment with which he had learnt that the paupers in England were 4½ per cent., while in Ireland they were 1 per cent. It seemed to be a very extraordinary result, and either the law was better administered in Ireland, or we were unusually generous in England.

Mr. F. Purdy said one reason of the English paupers appearing to be in such large proportion was that so many men, temporarily disabled and prevented from following their employment, were assisted from the rates without becoming paupers in the fullest sense of the word. He condemned the system of out-door relief, which, he believed, was sometimes carried to an extent which utterly demoralized the population. He did not agree with Dr. Hancock as to the adoption of the English Poor-Law in Ireland, and considered rather that the English should be assimilated to the Irish Poor-Law.

On the Cost of Paris Street-Improvements. By Mr. Tite, M.P., President.—This communication contains a complete account of the Paris improvements; the cost of them to the State and the municipality; and a comparison of the cost with Cannon Street and Victoria Street.

On the Origin of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. By Mr. W. Fallows. Communicated by Mr. James Potts.—A paper giving the history of the undertaking, which commenced in 1821 with a capital of £100,000, and ended as a separate company last month with a capital of £4,000,000.

Remarks on Native Colonial Schools and Hospitals, from the Sanitary Statistics of Miss Florence Nightingale. By Mr. J. Heywood.

SECTION G.

Reports and Sections relating to Captain Bedford Pim's projected Transit Route through Central America, showing the Modus Operandi of Surveying the Forests of that Country. By Messrs. E. Salmon and J. Collinson.—Mr. Salmon, in his report, states, "as far as my portion of the work is concerned, no real engineering difficulty exists, and I see no reason to think that the proposed railway would be an expensive one to make. I have gone largely into the question of labour, and I find that you can get as many men as you require—first-rate workmen—at the rate of 15 to 20 dollars per month, besides their food. These questions, however, cannot be entered into in a brief outline like

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

the present one. In conclusion, it may be interesting to state that on my first expedition, with a gang of two Creoles and twelve Indians (total party, fifteen), I cut through the dense jungle, 20½ miles, in 24 working days, average per day rather more than 5-6ths of a mile. On the second expedition, with a gang of eight Creoles and six Indians (total party, fifteen), I also cut 22½ miles in 20½ working days—average 1 mile and 5 chains per day, a total of 42½ miles in 44½ working days—average of both expeditions rather more than 58 chains per day." [See also Section E for Captain Pim's discourse on the same subject.]

On the Newcastle and Gateshead Water-Supply. By Mr. D. D. Main.—A paper of local interest.

A Description of a Spirit-Level Telescope, for Observing Altitudes and Obtaining Latitudes independently of Natural or Artificial Horizons, was given by Admiral Sir E. Belcher.

On Extinguishing Fires. By Mr. C. B. King.—A paper written to enforce the full importance of well considering the subject.

On Caisson Gates for Docks. By Admiral Sir E. Belcher.—The following extract will give an idea of the author's improvements upon the present system. His new caisson is divided into two parts, and is hinged at the centre like a ruler, with an abutting joint so covered that, on reaching its extreme pressure, it would become light. "Such a construction affords the facility of allowing this double caisson to find its own place into natural open abutments of greater surface than any groove, and more capable of any reinforcement at its lowest point or keel than any common caisson—thus, by self-acting pressure, defying leakage. The action of undocking is not unfrequently aided where vessels are of great draught, and hang by the stern, by lamps which are brought under the stern and lift the vessel. Now, we should obtain by adopting this form of folding caisson a power very superior to any rope purchases or manual labour; for, by lightening the disengaged caisson, permitting it to fold into the after-form of the ship, permitting ingress of water until it grounded, and having secured the ends by lashing beneath the keel, we have only to pump it out and we obtain a natural 'camel,' possessing powers equal to displacement, which we know are infinitely greater than any purchase obtained by blocks and rope. Indeed, viewing the question as one immediately concerning basins where such repairing docks are situated, the proposed caisson would represent the double canoe incapable of capsizing, and available as a float, if not in use in closing a dock-mouth. In aiding this double caisson to take its place readily, and removing muddy obstructions, we have only to exert the well-known principle of Pott's exhaustion to suck away any obstruction of a muddy nature which may be present. The mode of chance-fall, as we may term it, with the single caisson into the keel-groove, depends upon absolute absence of any object which may impede its subsidence; but this does not apply to the proposed double caisson, as its action would be self-clearing, but with a self-acting force beyond that controllable in gates. And, referring to the question of gates, it occurs to me that very great facility would attend their free motion if certain cylinders were attached as assisting floats, which, being pumped out, might relieve the pivots or hinges of the gates from their entire weight—make them in reality almost water-borne. I do not pretend to dictate to engineers whose pursuits properly embrace these constructions; but a looker-on, and indeed one who has been invited to give an opinion on the London dock-gates just thirty years ago, may sometimes see more clearly, and originate ideas which the players cannot see, because, although not perhaps bound by red tape, they prefer the old jog-trot system to anything new. Some remarks were made at the last reading of papers here on the action of galvanism on metals below water. It is just thirty-three years since I first had my attention drawn to this matter, and was invited by Sir Robert Seppings, and empowered by the Admiralty, to make investigation; and I discovered that mineral metals—as the pure sheet-copper, affixed by composition-nails containing much zinc—that the traces and pintles of mixed over-sheet copper, and of the change of lead covering on the stern to cast copper-pieces, all conduced to effect a galvanic action; and, foreseeing that, in the year 1830, and in order to preserve the copper clean until I got into blue water, to the amusement of my brother officers too, I caused the copper newly put on to be coated with a pretty thick covering of lime water; and I was right, as in twenty-four hours after I got to sea it was all washed away. But any person who will take the trouble to watch any

vessel recently docked, or in the action of the water being withdrawn, will observe that the head of every nail on drying will exhibit a green colour of oxide—the result of the action between the two metals. Why Muntz metal exhibits the gauze condition when acted on I will leave to others to explain. But let us now come to the action on iron. I may mention a case where the chain-cable of a ship of war, by remaining (perhaps months) unmoved in the harbour of Rio Janeiro, became deeply corroded, and was by a scientific body of officers declared, under their signatures, 'eaten by rats.' We had heard before of dollars assumed to be eaten by white ants (*de facto* scattered in the hold by their destroying the chests); but this rat affair, being referred to me by my friend the Admiral, received its due solution. My experience on the coast of Africa taught me that an iron shackle connecting the bobstay of one of my tenders was reduced in six weeks from half-inch smooth iron to one-tenth of beautifully fibrous structure, diminishing on each side of contact at about three inches to the original gauge. Therefore, in all under-water constructions, when I have had to use mixed metals, I have invariably used felt lead, and then the mixed metal."

Description of the large Gyroscope used by Sir Wm. Armstrong. By Professor Pole.

On Steam-boiler Explosions. By the Astronomer-Royal.—In considering the cause of the extensive mischief done by the bursting of a high-pressure steam-boiler, it is evident that the small quantity of steam contained in the steam-chamber has very little to do with it. That steam may immediately produce the rupture; but, as soon as the rupture is made and some steam escapes, and the pressure on the water is diminished, a portion of the water is immediately converted into steam at a slightly lower temperature and lower pressure; and this, in the same way, is followed by other steam at still lower temperature and pressure; and so on, till the temperature is reduced to 212° F., and the pressure to 0. Then there remains in the boiler a portion of water at the boiling point—the other portion having gone off in the shape of steam of continually diminishing pressure. From this it is evident that the destructive energy of the steam, when a certain pressure is shown by the steam-gauge, is proportional to the quantity of water in the boiler. By the assistance of Professor Miller of Cambridge, Messrs. Ransome of Ipswich, and George Biddell, Esq., the author has been able to obtain a result which he believes to be worthy of every confidence. He first states, as the immediate result of Mr. Biddell's experiments, that, when there were in the boiler of a small locomotive 22 cubic feet of water at the pressure of 60lb. per square inch, and the fire was raked out and the steam was allowed gently to escape with perfect security against priming, the quantity of water which passed off before the pressure was reduced to 0 was 2½ cubic feet, or ¼ of the whole. In regard to the use made of Professor Miller's theory: Professor Miller had succeeded in obtaining a numerical expression for the pressure of the steam at twelve different measures of the volume occupied by water and steam, which expression the author had succeeded in integrating accurately, and had thus obtained an accurate numerical expression for the destructive energy of the steam. In regard to the use of General Didien's experiments: these experiments give the velocity of the ball, in cannon of different sizes, produced by different charges of powder: the author had found, by trial with the formula—

$$W \propto \sqrt{V}$$

$$2g \times \text{weight of powder,}$$

which of these experiments exhibited the greatest energy per kilogramme of powder, and has adopted it in the comparison. The result is as follows: the destructive energy of one cubic foot of water, at 60lbs. pressure per square inch, is equal to the destructive energy of two English pounds of gunpowder in General Didien's cannon experiments. General Didien's experiments were made, as the author understood, with smooth-bored canon. It cannot be doubted that much energy is lost in the windage; some, also, from the circumstance that the propelling power ceases at the muzzle of the gun, before all the energy is expended; and some from the coolness of the metal. If we suppose that, from all causes, one half of the energy was lost, then we have this simple result:—The gauge-pressure being 60lbs. per square inch, one cubic foot of water is as destructive as one pound of gunpowder.

In one of Mr. Biddell's experiments, the steam-valve was opened rather suddenly, and the steam escaped instantly, with a report like that of a very heavy piece of ordnance. This is not to be won-

dered at, for it appears from the comparison above that the effect was the same as that of firing a cannon whose charge is 44lbs. of powder.

On the Decortication of Cereals. By Mr. Davison.—The author commences his paper by stating that decortication is a system by which the exterior envelope is taken off—in other words, decortication is to grain what peeling is to fruit. After giving a lengthened description of the structure of a grain of corn, the author goes on to show the advantages that are to be obtained by decortication; he then deals with it in a hygienic point of view, and details the several qualities of bread made from it, and furthermore states that it is better to make a quality with all flours united, as in this way can a wholesome and well-flavoured bread be best obtained. Mr. Davison then states the principle adopted by Mr. Poissant (the pioneer of this system) in order to obtain the complete decortication. He observes, as a singular and important fact, that corn having undergone this process was not so likely to be attacked by that destructive insect the weevil—that is, if the corn is carefully excluded from the sunshine. The author thus concludes his paper:—1. Decorticated grain will always be profitable to the world, as it uncontestedly yields 10 to 12 per cent. more flour than ordinary millering. 2. It can be done in either small or large quantities, and not only produces from 10 to 12 per cent. more flour, but at the same time from 5 to 6 per cent. more glutinous nourishment. 3. It renders corn safe from the attack of the weevil, and therefore renders it more fit for storing against periodical season of scarcity. Lastly, the machines are simple, cheap, lasting, and capable of being worked either by hand or motive power, at small cost; and the system has, in fact, no known drawback—except that pollard, bran, &c., which is produced by the present method of millering, will no longer be an article of commerce. But, as a set-off, the petti-coat which is produced by the new system is found to make an excellent vellum-like paper, which is largely sought after in France by book-binders.

On Improvements in Waggon and Gun-Carriages. By Mr. George Fawcett.—The author remarked that, during the present year, two serious accidents have happened from want of proper precautions when going down hill with heavy loads—namely, the fire-engine at Sydenham and the boiler-waggon at Preston, in Lancashire. The plan now proposed is to combine a check to the tendency to run down hill when ascending or descending an incline road by a pawl acting on a pawl rim or toothed wheel on the inner naves or axles of the wheels. The teeth of the pawl wheels are directed inwards towards the centre of the waggon. When ascending, by dropping the pawl on the front wheels they travel forward, but cannot run back. In descending, the hinder wheels, when pawled, cannot run down hill, but act as drags. This arrangement of pawls, &c., holds good if the waggon is intended to travel either end first without turning round. The pawls, &c., may also be applied to single or two-wheeled carts to prevent them running back when going up hill. Two single carts, thus fitted, and placed back to back, would form a good waggon applied to field-guns; also the pawls would check the recoil of guns when firing, and the limber and gun carriage-wheels would act as one waggon. The admirably practical suggestions of Mr. Fawcett were put in evidence by a beautiful model of a pontoon carriage, the wheels of which were fitted with pawls in the manner described.

Rifled Ordnance. By Mr. G. Richards.—The author suggests and illustrates a square-bore gun introduced by him to give greater initial velocity to projectiles than was attainable by any plan yet proposed, inasmuch as the area of the square bore was at least 20 per cent. more than that of the circular bore containing a shot of the same diameter, thereby exposing, by using a wad or sabot, a greater surface to the impact of the ignited powder. Mr. Richards also showed a method of loading heavy ordnance (applicable to sea service) by means of a loading rod. The method of loading the gun was by means of a loading rod passing through a perforation in the breech of the gun, and thence to the muzzle. The cartridge used was also made with a perforation through which the loading rod passes. The loading rod was quickly attached to the base of the projectile at the muzzle of the gun. Both rod and charge were quickly drawn into the chamber of the piece, disconnected in readiness for loading, and the breech was then closed by a small apparatus, such as a revolving disk.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

ART.

ART IN ITALY: MODERN EXHIBITION AT MILAN.

THE radiant glory of Italian art has suffered a long eclipse, nor does it at present show any sign of emerging from the darkness which has for centuries paralyzed the national life, and almost stilled the beating of the national heart. Traces of the new dawn may perhaps be recognised in the earnest aspirations of Italians to become worthy of their undying history, and, purified by long suffering, to resume their foremost place in art, as in self-government. But there is little besides this sentiment to record. The modern architecture, sculpture, and painting of Italy present contrasts, all the more painful to witness, as they exist side by side, with the works of the glorious past. The lowest state of degradation has been reached, indeed, from which there must be some sort of recovery. The frescoes which still draw the world to gaze upon old Italian walls have their modern prototypes in the sham imitation of moulding and cornice, which has the authority of the worst parts of the Milan Duomo to support it, but which is alike condemned by the instinct of all true artists, whether ancient or modern. We have commonly seen the walls of new, and otherwise comely, houses, in the north of Italy, presenting frescoed shams of old brick walls half-covered with stucco, at once a sign of reverence for the past and an acknowledgment of present helplessness. Even those vast monuments of magnificence and squalor, the palaces of the nobles, have become, in all that concerns their modern additions or restoration, striking examples of cheap bad taste. Nor, except in the strong desire and hope of all educated Italians, can we trace any sign of convalescence, much less of vigorous recovery from the trance, let us hope, which has blighted this art. The best modern work we have seen is French in character and in taste. Of original modern Italian architecture, as far as we know, there is none. What is true respecting the architecture, is true, in only a less degree, of the modern sculpture and painting of Italy. The insipid, boneless, lifeless thing known as a modern average Italian statue, can hardly be compared with those which exhibit the living grip of Michel Angelo or Cellini: even less can a bastardized French-Italian school of painting be put in comparison with the great works which have become the heirlooms of the ages.

What we have said of modern Italian architecture we believe to be absolutely true; but it would be fair to acknowledge that, in sculpture and in painting, there are living Italian artists, few indeed, but worthy, and well able to hold their ground in the struggle for pre-eminence taking place in their time. But they are either leading isolated lives at Rome and Florence, or naturalized abroad, and have little or no influence upon the art of their country or of their time.

The exhibition of modern painting and sculpture is now open in Milan. It is under the direction of the Royal Academy, and is probably not managed more to the satisfaction of exhibitors than is our own more important annual display in Trafalgar Square. The use of the Brera Gallery is afforded by the Government for the purpose; but the works exhibited are so placed as to interfere as little as possible with the collection of old masters, for which the gallery is famous. The pictures are hung upon screens facing each other at right angles with the windows, forming, as it were, a kind of lobby containing from twenty to forty pictures, which may be examined with ease and comfort to the spectator. No picture is placed higher than seven feet from the ground. About 500 works are exhibited, besides the competitive works of the students, which are exposed to public view in the first two rooms on entering the gallery. These latter appear to us to form the most interesting part of the collection; containing, as it does, all of future promise in a land very barren of performance. The greater part of the student work is made up naturally of drawings from antique statues, and from the living model, and of copies of pictures in oils, of architectural studies, and models in clay. They present much such an exhibition as that which may be seen at the annual distribution of prizes at our own Royal Academy. The directors of our institution have never allowed the trials of the students to be publicly seen; upon what grounds it is hard to say, as publicity is the life of art, and a premium stamped by a public approval would become doubly valuable in the estimation of the student who should be so fortunate as to become its recipient. The subject given for competition in

painting was taken from the early history of painting, "Dante che consiglia Giotto," and the chief prize appears to have been very properly awarded to a Milanese student, Carcano Filippo, a pupil of one of the professors of the Academy, the Cavalier Hayez. Both in design and execution this is a very creditable performance, while in colour it is perhaps superior to any other work exhibited in the gallery. The subject given for sculpture was that of "Loth colle figlii nella caverna," and the premium was taken by a pupil of Strazza, Fontana Francesco. The competition in this class has met with high approval, and the directors have honoured it with a special commendation. Other subjects have been given from history, while landscape and *genre* have not been neglected. Many prizes have been withheld; and the printed catalogue contains full information concerning the various labours of the students, the schools in which they have studied, and the decision of the directors upon all that has been laid before them. As we have said, the labours of the students form the most interesting portion of the exhibition, which contains but little else worthy of the attention of foreigners.

The works displayed in the remaining *salons* are almost entirely confined to those of artists of provincial reputation. They show little besides the influence of the French school upon a class of minds apparently incapable of original thought, or even of moderate executive skill. Many of the subjects are derived from the war of 1859, or from the previous unsuccessful efforts of Italy to free herself from the Austrian dominion. Altogether tame and spiritless, they fail to enlist even that small amount of sympathy which a Frenchman of second-rate ability is generally able to excite when he deals with the military exploits of his countrymen. The most crowded place in the gallery is that before the picture by the Cavallero Gerolamo, called "La discesa d'Aspromonte." The moment chosen for representation is that when Garibaldi, after the fatal encounter of his volunteers with the Royal troops, is being carried wounded down the slope of the hill, surrounded by mourners, whose downcast looks betoken shame for the strange unnecessary encounter of that sad day. The subject is a noble one, and one also that possesses an intense interest for all Italians. In the north, no less than in the south, the name of Garibaldi strikes a deeper chord in the national heart than that of any other hero; and this picture of his defeat would have been sure of attracting great attention, even had it been far less worthy as a work of art than it is. Altogether, however, it is one of the best pictures in the room; many of the figures, besides that of Garibaldi, are portraits, and the scene is probably a fair representation of the locality. There are many other, and altogether inferior works, setting forth incidents in Garibaldi's life; but all are marked with attention by crowds of people, in whose heart he evidently reigns as their favourite type of courage and honesty.

The absence of historical subjects, and the large number of merely furniture-pictures, mark the exhibition as essentially provincial. The landscapes are a shade better than the figure-subjects; but, for the most part, even these are utterly unworthy of notice; and the eye, of the stranger at least, will be continually wandering on to the walls where the old collection of the Brera may still be seen, and unconsciously his mind will be engaged in measuring the depth of the degradation into which the arts in Italy have fallen since the days when Titian painted the "St. Jerome," and Paul Veronese designed the famous works which have become part of the treasures of the gallery. The giants of old and the pigmies of to-day are here placed face to face, with what effect it needs no pen to describe. The glory has departed, and the night is far spent; let us watch for the signs of the coming dawn.

The sculpture here exhibited is rather better of its kind than the pictures. There are several pieces intended for the Duomo—which, according to an Italian saying, will never be completed, the fact being that, in some portion or other, it is always being renewed or restored. Ophelia is a favourite subject with the Milanese sculptors. Portrait busts of Garibaldi and Vittoria Emanuele are to be met with everywhere, as well as in this exhibition. One only portrait of Cavour, and that a very bad bust, is to be found; a striking fact, if compared with the constant recurrence of the portraits and doings of Garibaldi. No sculptor of reputation has contributed anything; and we look in vain for anything beyond mere mason's work.

Milan is a large city. The arts have given to it the Cenacolo of Da Vinci and its Duomo of marble. But for this it would now be in reality, as it has

long been in rank, a provincial town. Such art as it now displays would stamp it as one for ever. Its glory lies far away in the past; but we nevertheless believe with the Milanese that a still glorious future in art is possible to a race so highly endowed as the Italians.

ART NOTES.

THE new National Art-Training Schools of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education at South Kensington is open for public inspection to-day from noon to 9 p.m. The new buildings, which will come into use on the 5th of October, are the first *permanent* buildings which have been provided for the National Art-Training Schools. In the first instance, in 1837, when the School of Design was instituted, the classes were held in rooms on a second floor in Somerset House. Next, the classes met in 1852 in Marlborough House; then in wooden buildings at South Kensington, to which place the Training Schools were removed in 1856. The present buildings are of a plain brick, but of substantial, fireproof character, and provide for all the special requirements of an art school. A distinct series of rooms has been provided for male and female classes. In each series separate rooms are assigned for drawing, painting, and modelling, &c., and there is a lecture-room in common for the male and female classes. The entrances to the respective classes are in Exhibition Road. This series of buildings forms the north and west sides of the inner quadrangle of buildings, the plan of which was approved by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1860.

THE Crystal Palace School of Art is about to commence its fourth session. The institution has been a great success, the object being to afford, by means of private classes, the most complete and comprehensive education for ladies, for which purpose these classes are conducted on collegiate principles. During the past session upwards of 150 ladies enrolled their names as pupils. There is an elegant suite of class-rooms, with studio, &c.; and the pupils have free access to the Palace on lecture-days, and the option of purchasing a season-ticket at half-price. All objects of art or science in the Palace are accessible to the students, and for their sole use there is also a good and increasing library.

THE National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, is closed for the annual vacation, which will extend to Monday, November 2nd, after which the days of admission will be Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; Thursdays and Fridays being set apart for students.

THE *Moniteur* contains in a recent number the new statutes for the Paris Salon. It will henceforth be opened at the beginning of May, and closed at the middle of August. The works must be sent in between the 10th and 28th of March. A jury is to decide, as hitherto, on the admissibility of the pictures. The rejected ones, however, shall, if the artist desire it, be exhibited in separate apartments. The jury will consist partly of artists whose pictures have been admitted to former exhibitions (three-fourths), and partly (one-fourth) of members appointed by the government. There will henceforth only be medals of one class, of the value of 400 francs—viz., for the section for paintings 40, sculpture 15, engravings and lithography 8, and architecture 6. There will be neither honourable mentions nor so-called "Rappels de Médailles." The Cross of the Legion of Honour will only be bestowed upon artists who have received the new medal three times. There will, however, be two honorary medals, at 4000 fr. each, for the two best works at each exhibition.

THERE is in the course of publication in Vienna a "Collection of the finest Miniatures of the Middle Ages of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries—miniatures mostly taken from uniques preserved in the most renowned secular and ecclesiastical libraries of Germany." The work, which forms a special part of the splendid edition of the "Missale Romanum," published by Reiss, is issued in instalments of ten plates at a time.

ONE of the most gifted animal-painters of Germany, Teutwart Schmitson, died a few days ago at Vienna, at the early age of thirty-four.

MUSIC.

OPERAS IN PARIS.

PARIS, unmusical Paris, contrives to support three, and, in its gay season, four opera-houses. Seldom in London are there more than two open at a time; and we all know with what

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

desperate efforts some of our English enterprises are kept on foot. And not only in the amount of opera-going, but in opera-making and in the nursing of opera-singers, Paris far outdoes our own capital. One, at least, of the theatres here—the Opéra Comique—is supplied almost entirely by native singers and native composers. Of new operas or operettas, there appear annually at least half-a-dozen times as many as in London; and of artists of moderate attainments and powers there is apparently no lack. How all this comes to pass is a question which raises sundry other questions touching the manner and methods of musical education in the two countries—questions too large for a discussion *en voyage*. Only let me say that the facts do not the least prove that Paris is other than I have called it—an unmusical metropolis. The truth seems to be that the Parisian tendencies towards opera are merely a sort of overflow from the general passion for theatre-going. The theatre is the Frenchman's home; to him the drama is, as were "orses and dorgs" to that wonderful man whom David Copperfield met on the top of the stage-coach, "meat, drink, and vegetables, reading, writing, and arithmetic, cheese, tobacco, and snuff." He must have it, and in this town he has it, in all forms—from the patented Molière and Corneille to the wildest *demi-monde* vaudeville of the little theatres. In passing, we may note that the proclivities are downwards. "Cinna," to the indignation of the critics, is being declaimed to empty benches at the Théâtre Français, while "one makes tail" to see "Le Secret de Miss Aurore" at the Du Châtelet. But one of the many forms must be the musical. The vaudeville, comédietta, or tragi-comedy, set in musical shape, produces the sort of piece on which subsists the Opéra Comique. A pleasant entertainment enough—the acting spirited, and the music sufficiently sparkling and vivacious, and not, on the average, badly sung. That this stage has served as the cradle of a few great musical works—the "Étoile du Nord," for instance, or the "Pardon de Ploërmel"—does not upset the general rule. The taste which supports the Opéra Comique is the taste for lively dramas, tempered by a liking for lively music. And the field thus opened to composers is just the one best fitted to bring into play the special characteristics of French genius. The number of works produced here within the last twenty years from the pens of Auber, Adolphe Adam, Clapisson, Félicien David, Ambroise Thomas, Albert Grisar, and a crowd of lesser writers, is something wonderful. But Auber's pieces only—and he, by the way, is half German in blood—have proved strong enough to stand a migration to other climes. In the higher ranges of musical drama, the Grand Opera—or, to give it its full style, the "Académie Impériale de la Musique"—aspires to cherish, direct, and organize the highest musical talent of the country. Subsidized and governed by authority, it rather patronises the public than otherwise; but its present state is only one of the thousand examples to be seen at every turn in this country—we have a few in England too—of the miserable results of interference of "authority in matters of opinion."

Next in rank to this theatre comes the Italian Opera, which is opened only in the full season. Italian music has made itself cosmopolitan. The *personnel* of the Italian stage is migratory, and has its home no more in Paris than in London or St. Petersburg—least of all in Milan or Florence. The music at this house is therefore just what it is or might be at Covent Garden or in the Russian capital: a little worse, it may fairly be said, than at either of these places. Certainly, no theatrical orchestra in Paris can be compared with that which obeys the sway of Signor Costa. This house was to have opened this week. The manager, M. Bagier, who is also *entrepreneur* of the opera at Madrid, has adopted a new system of economics, by making the public pay a special *supplement* on the nights of performance of his leading star—Mdlle. Patti. There is some grumbling at this; but, with a public so delightfully acquiescent as that of Paris, such a thing as an O. P. riot is not to be looked for. The precipitate fall, by the way, of M. Calzadon, M. Bagier's predecessor on the operatic throne, is one of the most curious tales of contemporary Parisian life. How the great speculator was detected in the act of carrying out a swindling conspiracy at a private card-party, how he and his confederate were ignominiously made to empty their pockets before leaving the house, and how they have since become in due course common convicts,—should not these things be told by the historian of the social life of the Second Empire, if such a chronicle is to be written?

But the most interesting of French opera-houses, and certainly the most valuable to all really musical Parisians, is the Théâtre Lyrique. This is an institution of which we have, unfortunately, no counterpart in London. The performances at our two Italian houses may fairly be counted as more than surpassing all that is to be heard at the Grand Opera and the "Italiens;" the English Opera Company of the last five winters has given Londoners about as good music, and, for the most part, far better singing than is to be heard at the Opéra Comique; but we have as yet nothing which stands in the place of this enterprise of M. Carvalho. The Théâtre Lyrique has been doing of late in a far better way what the English opera of some twenty years back at the Lyceum tried to do. The best works of all the greatest schools are here to be heard in the vernacular, sung by artists of a high average standard of merit. Glück, Mozart, Weber, Beethoven, and Mehul are the presiding geniuses of the place. "Alceste" and "Orphée" have "run" some hundreds of nights in succession. "Fideli o," "Euryanthe," and "Oberon" have become familiar to Parisian ears. "Figaro" is getting quickly through his second hundred appearances. Works of Mozart unknown, absurd to say, to English people—the "Seraglio," and "Cosi fan tutte"—have drawn large audiences night after night. I heard "Les Noces de Figaro" there a night or two ago. Even with the recollection still fresh of the capital casts of the last two seasons at Her Majesty's, the performance was very pleasant. A certain *débutant* Count was, indeed, not quite a Santley, any more than the worn, *criard* tones of Madame Ugalde in the character of *Susanna* were to be compared with the delicious notes of Miss Louisa Pyne; but Madame Carvalho as the *Page* was what she always is—a finished singer with a most charming *mezza voce*, intelligence and sensibility ringing through every phrase; and Mdlle. Maria Brunetti, who, when heard lately in London, had competitors too brilliant to allow her a fair chance of success, made a most winning countess. On a stage such as that of the Lyrique, where great force is not wanted, this lady is all that can be desired. The grace of her personal appearance, which even in England would be remarkable, tells with unusual effect in a country where a decently pretty woman above seventeen is a rare phenomenon. I have heard few things more captivating than her "Dove sono," though the sweet Italian words had to be replaced by some jagged *couplets*, which seemed to go but ill to the lovely and well-remembered strain. The orchestra is on what we should call a two-thirds scale; but the slightness of the tone arising from the small force of strings is but little felt in the delicate instrumentation of Mozart, which could scarcely be better given. A critic proper might have grumbled, perhaps, at a few liberties taken with the piece. Mdlle. Carvalho, for instance, not content with showing off her dainty vocalization in a very charming, but decidedly un-Mozartean, cadence at the end of "Voi che sapete," manages to rob *Susanna* of her share of the letter-writing duet—perhaps by virtue of a general understanding that the soft phrases of of "Sull'aria" would scarcely suit Madame Ugalde's present powers; and as interludes to fill up the gaps between the *four* acts, the orchestra takes the liberty of playing the minuet and andante from the E flat symphony. These things are not orthodox, certainly; but so generally excellent a performance of such a lovely opera (and this at decidedly popular prices) puts one in too good a humour for serious complaints. Talking of prices, it should be noticed that, considering the comfort of the house, the tariff is lower than at almost any theatre in Paris—it is about equivalent to that of the English opera in London. One feature of the internal economy is new, and, so far as I know, unique, though it cannot long remain so. This is the manner of the lighting. All who have been to our House of Commons must have noticed the delightful way in which that chamber is lighted. The same plan is adopted at the Théâtre Lyrique. No gas—footlights excepted—is burnt within the "auditorium;" but the ceiling is made transparent, and its whole surface illuminated from above by a great mass of light, no single point of which is visible. The effect is that of a soft, though strong light, diffused throughout the whole building. To the upper regions of the house the absence of the chandelier is a great deliverance. One is neither blinded nor stifled, and the one-franc amphitheatre, which is thronged with a bloused and *petite-bourgeoisie* audience, becomes a capital place for seeing and hearing. The house is new, and, like its opposite neighbour, the Théâtre du Châtelet, is one of the many which are being, or have been, built to replace the cluster of

theatres which are in course of being pulled down in and near the Boulevard du Temple to make room for the great new road to Vincennes. All this destruction, entirely gratuitous, though announced as being a part of the imperial scheme of "marble, *vice* brick," is well understood to be strategic in its intention. *En revanche*, however, for these additions to the fetters kindly forged for the Parisian *bourgeois* by his far-seeing and paternal government, he certainly enjoys the advantage of some excellently-built places of public entertainment. The new theatres have many improvements which might well be imitated in England. The principle of the smaller houses seems to be to gain places by adding height in preference to horizontal area. In the "Lyrique" the result is a complete success. It holds, say they, 5000 francs; and certainly everybody can hear to perfection. The new Grand Opera which is to be made—so far as money can make it—the theatre of theatres, has as yet scarcely risen above its foundations. One of its many novelties is to be the invisibility of the footlights. The *rampe* is to be put below the stage, and the light thrown on the scene by reflectors—a contrivance which will obviate, it is hoped, the periodical burning to death of a *danseuse*, besides removing the chief source of heat from the lower part of the house.

I mentioned above the present condition of the Grand Opera; it is, indeed, not hopeful. The cry is still for a tenor. France produces light tenors—*tenorini*—in legions. M. Achard, the younger, and M. Montaubry are both capital specimens of this class of vocalists. But the tenor of tragedy—of the *Raoul* and *Don Juan* type—is yet to come. A M. Villaret, said to have been a brewer from the neighbourhood of Avignon, and now going through his *débuts* at the Grand Opera, is one of the many, each of whom has been announced as the coming man. I heard him two nights ago in the "Vêpres Siciliennes," and I must say that I think the world of art would not have been materially the poorer had M. Villaret not abandoned his old profession. His voice is reasonably strong, but destitute of the slightest charm, and his burly unmanageable figure is the complete antithesis of the ideal type of the *jeune premier*. The most he can aspire to is to become a second Gueymard, which is not saying much. He is not bad in a warlike duet of the *strepitoso sempre* order; but his tones, to say nothing of his vocal accomplishment, are simply unmusical, or more properly, anti-musical. The "Vêpres Siciliennes" must surely be the stupidest of Signor Verdi's operas—of those at least known to London or Paris. It came out here in the Exhibition year of 1855; and, comparing recent impressions with recollections of its then performance, I can remember no piece so entirely lacking in interest or merit. It has all Signor Verdi's faults without any of his usual beauties—which are many, *malgré* the critics. It would be unfair to pass judgment on the Grand Opera administration upon the strength of its performance of such a piece. It speaks ill, however, for the chances of the theatre that a *prima donna* had to be sought among the stars of the open-air café-concerts of the Champs Elysées, whence, it seems, Mdlle. Marie Sax made her late spring to the post of honour at the "Académie." But the most offensive feature at the Grand Opera is the *claque*—that most ridiculous of institutions, which everybody votes to be a nuisance, but which minister after minister, director after director, and the innocent public always, submit to patiently. One is perpetually hearing of some valiant *artiste* who has made a desperate effort to defy the tyranny of the *claque* and throw himself upon the judgment of the public—but in vain. The public has been so habituated to have its enthusiasm provided by the administration at so much a hand per night that it declines, except on extraordinary occasions, such as Mdlle. Titiens's *début*, to express its sentiments. The *claque*, refused its black mail, holds its hands; and the unhappy artist, dismayed by the cold silence of the house, is only too glad to pay the accustomed tax as a last refuge from extinction. The opening of the new house would be a famous opportunity for dealing a blow at this monstrosity. Such a *coup*, if successful, would be worth many more reforms. Next to the *claque* I should call the ballet the greatest blot upon the management of the Grand Opera. What can be hoped for from an institution in which this fatuous amusement takes equal rank with the music. The *habitués* of the theatre would doubtless prefer the dancing to the singing if they had to choose between the two. A new ballet stirs the town more than a new opera. Hence numberless complications of interests which help to embarrass the direction: considering

THE READER.

3 OCTOBER, 1863.

THE DRAMA.

A NEW BURLESQUE—A NEW PRESTIDIGITATEUR, &c., &c.

THE "classical extravaganza" entitled "Ixion; or, the Man at the Wheel," brought out on Monday evening, with striking success, at the New Royalty Theatre, reminds us very pleasantly of the Easter and Christmas pieces that used to be produced by Messrs. R. Planché and Charles Dance, in the days of Madame Vestris, at the Olympic. Not only in form and delicacy of treatment does Mr. F. C. Burnand's piece remind us of those *chefs-d'œuvre*, but in the intrinsic quality of the wit and literary excellence by which his work is distinguished. He has, moreover, a store of ready fun much greater and more mirth-provoking than either of his famous predecessors could command. A much closer resemblance to the style of the old Olympic classical extravaganza is to be found in the later productions of Mr. William Brough, who writes with a graceful and fanciful, but at the same time timid pen, as compared with Mr. F. C. Burnand. In the writing of "Ixion" we observe a decided increase of power over that exhibited in "Acis and Galatea," of which we remember to have spoken admiringly. The enthusiasm with which the piece was received on Monday evening was decisive as to the probability of its being greatly relished by the public. We were curious to see how so difficult a story as that of Ixion's translation to Olympus and subsequent banishment to Tartarus could be handled for burlesque purposes; and Mr. F. C. Burnand, we confess, has almost surprised us by the ingenuity of his manipulation. He has taken precisely the right course, and, by refraining from making his action too dramatic, has kept entirely out of sight the repulsive incidents of Ixion's career, without ignoring them, and thereby rendering the story tamely and in a mutilated form. Ixion destroys his father-in-law by dropping him into the pit of burning coals, and he afterwards is sufficiently rash with Juno to warrant Jupiter in passing on him the well-known tremendous sentence; but, "with no offence to the world," a dozen smartly-turned lines, and a trio or two, and both incidents are disposed of. As in previous pieces of his, Mr. Burnand exhibits an extraordinary faculty for burlesquing operatic *scenas*, also for the wedding of words to difficult music. His success, in one instance at least, is very remarkable in "Ixion," and met with uproarious applause. Another immensely ludicrous effect was produced by the wedding of Dr. Watts's well-known "Let dogs delight to bark and bite," (slightly adapted) to the popular air of "E scherzo od e follia," from Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera."

As a trial of strength, the production of "Ixion" can hardly fail to have an important influence on the future of the "New Royalty." The doubts which were suggested by the opening performances of Mrs. Selby's company are fairly done away by the success with which this new piece has been brought out. Though far from first-rate in all respects, there have been few extravaganzas played with more spirit or more humorous effect for a very long time past. All the characters were well marked and sustained unflaggingly. The *Ixion* of Miss Jenny Wilmore is presented with very great intelligence, and a neatness that only wants toning to be highly effective and pleasing. The Olympic realm of the New Royalty exhibits a striking assemblage of beautiful faces, and the acting of the goddesses was nearly as charming as their visages. The *Ganymede* of Mr. Joseph Robins and the *Mercury* of Mr. D. James were both excellent, the dances and songs allotted to each being given with admirable point and finish. Mrs. Felix Rogers played the part of *Minerva* with a good deal of dry humour, and did good service in the concerted pieces by the use of a falsetto voice of unusual power and musical capacity.

With the mounting of the piece the greatest pains have evidently been taken, and they have been pains well bestowed; for there can be no question that "Ixion" will bear favourable comparison with any piece of the like kind produced since the palmy days of the Olympic. "Juno's Drawing-room," the walls of which represent the starry firmament and the milky way, drew down loud plaudits, which were only stopped upon the painter, Mr. Cuthbert, appearing on the stage and bowing his thanks. In the final scene—in place of the customary "transformation"—a most beautiful and artistic picture was produced, representing Fame, supported by Fact and Fiction—Fame holding in her hand the volume of *Lemprière's "Classical Dictionary."* The figures in

which, all the wonder is not so much that the theatre should not do better than it does, but that it should be half so good. The orchestra, by the way, is creditable; the new conductor, M. Hainl, has his forces well in hand. His beat is more an oscillation from the shoulder than the decisive swing to which the best conductors in England have accustomed us; but it seems to be understood by his band. The poor operas lately played, however, scarcely give scope for testing the real value of an orchestra.

Recent copies of the *Times* show me that Mr. Mellon has only just finished his capital series of concerts. Even in its musical vacation London seems to get better music than any other capital. At Milan ten days ago they were playing the oldest of operas with fourth-rate singers. At Turin there was no better to be heard. Unless he wanders into Germany the autumn tourist meets little man-made music. But, if he go Alpswards, there is the roar of mountain-torrents and the murmur of the glacier, listening to which one can well rest awhile from the hearing of operas and symphonies.

VOYAGEUR.

MUSICAL NOTES.

MR. MELLON's concerts wound up on Saturday last. Their prolongation to this date is a sufficient guarantee of their success. A success better deserved it would be hard to conceive. As we have spoken at length of some of the earlier concerts of the series, all that it remains for us to do is to wish Mr. Mellon many happy returns of a like six weeks. He started this year with the balance of prophecies against him; but the happy falsification of all gloomy predictions will be recollected as a good omen for future seasons.

MR. MANNS gave a benefit concert at the Crystal Palace on this day week. Seldom have so many novelties of interest been included in one programme. Among them was a violin concerto of Mr. Manns's composition, played by M. Lotto, an Ave Maria for female chorus and orchestra by Brahms, Schumann's overture to "Julius Cæsar," and a cantata by Carissimi. Some of these things we hope to hear again, especially the Ave Maria and Mr. Manns's concerto. The crowning piece of the concert was an elaborate orchestral arrangement of the chief pieces in "Faust."

THE Sacred Harmonic Society has issued its announcement as to the approaching season. The most welcome bit of news it embodies is to the effect that the misunderstanding with Mr. Sims Reeves has been arranged. The policy adopted by the Society last season in this matter was unwise in regard to its own interests, and it must be said, in justice to the fair claims of artists, entirely unjustifiable in principle. But, as the breach is happily repaired, there is no need to enlarge on the disagreeable topic.

M. LOTTO is engaged to play at the Monday Popular Concerts, which begin next month.

THE English opera-season of Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison is to open on the 12th. As last year, the managers intend, apparently, to issue no prospectus. The new operas spoken of are by Mr. Balfe and Mr. Wallace, the first composer writing a libretto from "The Duke's Motto." "Faust" is not to be given. Mr. Macfarren is said to have completed an opera on the subject of "Hamlet." His overture, so entitled, is an established concert-piece, and would be sufficient of itself to prove that the choice of such a subject is a hopeless mistake. If there is one thing that music cannot achieve, it is the portrayal of what may be called intellectual emotion. "Hamlet" is made up of this. If Mr. Macfarren has really rendered the play in music, we need not despair of seeing, some day, the differential calculus made into a symphony.

MDLLE. ANTONIETTA FRICCI, of the Royal Italian Opera, has lately married Signor Neri-Baraldi, the well-known tenor at the same house.

MDLLE. ADELINA PATTI, we are told (by nearly every German paper during the last fortnight), has received the enormous sum of 6000 florins, besides her travelling expenses, amounting to 600 more florins, for her single night's performance before the German Princes at Frankfort. She is engaged for the ensuing winter for Paris, where she is to have 3000 francs for every single performance.

HILLER's new opera, "The Catacombs," was first produced last week at the Royal Theatre of Hanover, and appears to have had a brilliant success.

FERDINAND HILLER, the Cologne composer, has written an "operetta without words," in the manner of Mendelssohn's "songs without words."

MARSHNER's posthumous opera, "Sangeskönig Hürne, oder das Torfingschwert," has been performed at Frankfort with great success.

this group are finely draped and, appearing behind a gauze curtain, produce the effect of a grand oil-painting, reminding us strongly of the style and colouring of some of Sir Joshua Reynolds's pictures of the middle period of his career.

In conclusion, we congratulate all concerned in the production of this admirable piece of its kind; and we hope that the New Royalty may now be firmly established as one of the recognised West-End theatres for the special performance of the "vaudeville" class of pieces, for which, by its size, it is better adapted than any theatre in London.

The greater effectiveness of the "Little Sentinel," now that it is played at the New Royalty instead of at the larger St. James's, furnishes an example of the superiority of a small to a large stage for the production of dramatic trifles, which greatly depend for their effectiveness on their neatness of decoration and closeness of action. A sister of Miss Maria Wilton, the original *May*, now performs the character, and, though very young, gives much promise of a sterling actress to come. Besides a pretty face, in which there is a strong likeness to her popular sister, Miss Augusta Wilton has a graceful, *petite* figure, and evident dramatic instinct.

Lady Gifford's comedy of "Finesse" has been revived at the Haymarket, with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan in their original parts, and appears to have gained rather than lost in popularity, and will doubtless hold its place in the bills of the theatre until displaced by the advent of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews in the course of the coming month.

An English version of "Deborah," which, it will be remembered, formed one of the series of plays produced recently at Her Majesty's Theatre during the engagement of Madame Ristori, was brought out at the Adelphi on Thursday, for the purpose of introducing an American actress of great reputation in her own country. Of both piece and actress we must defer our criticism. Meantime, we may report that Miss Bateman was received with very marked demonstrations of favour.

Herr Herrmann—whom, in spite of his very German name, we take to be a Frenchman—is one of the most accomplished, if, indeed, he is not actually the most accomplished professor of sleight-of-hand we remember to have seen, either in London or abroad. He differs from Döbler, Robin, Robert-Houdin, and Bosco, even more entirely than Herr Frikel, in dispensing with elaborate apparatus. Two small tables, a few packs of cards, and a few sheets of writing-paper, are all his means and appliances—at least all that meet the spectators' eyes. Another distinctive characteristic of Herr Herrmann's performance is that half his tricks are exhibited in the midst of his audience, and with a dexterity that utterly defies detection. The trick with the bowls of fish, which is always performed by other *prestidigitateurs* at a distance from their audiences, is performed by him in the centre of the pit, within a few inches of scores of keenly scrutinizing eyes. A feat entirely new to us, called "Le Manuscrit," is an admirable mystification. He produces three volumes of poems—Shelley's, Milton's, and Tennyson's; a lady, one of the audience, selects one of the three; a second lady names the number of a page in the volume, and a third names the number of one of the lines in the given page. A sealed paper has previously been given into the hands of one of the audience, and is now opened by a second person, and found to contain the line referred to, copied *verbatim*. The applause which followed the performance of this seemingly impossible feat was loud and long continued. The tricks with money, cards, and eggs were surprisingly neat—the articles vanishing and reappearing with a mere turn of the performer's lithe fingers. The entertainment is finished each evening by a series of imitations of birds and insects, in the execution of which Herr Herrmann is highly successful. We must not forget to add that he speaks English fluently, and with very slight foreign accent. Altogether we welcome Herr Herrmann as a most agreeable addition to our list of public entertainers.

THE Carls-Theater at Vienna, recently burnt down, has been reopened under the management of Treumann, the old director.

THE German stage has suffered a great loss by the sudden death of Miss Ida Pellet of Leipzig, one of the foremost tragic actresses of the day. She was not more than twenty-two years of age.

A SMALL drama, "At Körner's Tomb," by Julius Pabst, written for the recent Körner Celebration, is now making a successful round at the German theatres of Dresden, Berlin, Mannheim, Nürnberg, &c.

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